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SKATERS WERE IN PERIL

Four Thousand on the Bending Ice of Van Cortlandt Lake.

LAUGHED AT WARNING OF POLICE

Reserves Had to be Sent for to Help the Ten Park Policemen Drive the Heedless Crowd Out of Danger.

While 4,000 persons were skating on Van Cortlandt Lake at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a policeman noticed that the ice was bending and cracking. He notified Sergt. John W. England, who, with nine Park policemen, tried to clear the lake.

They might as well have tried to gather 4,000 feathers loose in a driving gale. The skaters mocked as the threatening ten made shuffling charges at them, and when clubs were waved a foot from faces, there was a flashing of blades and policemen were left far behind.

Daring, fancy skaters cut figures around the imploring policemen and jeered at their frantic cries that to stay on the undulating ice was to put life in immediate peril.

The helpless Sergeant finally sent to the King's Bridge Station for aid. The reserves were turned out. Before they arrived four arrests had been made. With the help of the reserves the heedless mob was driven to safety.

Skating was begun as early as 8 o'clock in the morning. The first to arrive were persons who lived in the immediate vicinity of the park; then the trains brought down from Yonkers and other places in the neighborhood upward of 1,000. By 10:30 o'clock about 2,000 enthusiasts were gliding over the lake. The ice at that time was calculated to be about four inches thick. As the hours slipped by the number of skaters increased, and at noon the ten policemen in charge had to control fully 5,000 persons. These consisted of men, women, and children, from five to fifty years of age.

The youngest boy on the ice was Charlie Mayer of Yonkers, who has just passed his fifth year. He was just learning to skate, and evidently thought it an easy matter. He struck out boldly, without the aid of his parents, who are expert in the sport. He did not succeed, and his numerous antics in attempting a task which usually takes at least a week to learn, created a great deal of amusement.

The day was one of perfection. The air was mild and the wind gave it just motion enough to put color into the cheeks of the fair skaters, and cause the blood of the gliding thousands to tingle.

There was much enjoyment on the ice, and many who went early in the morning intended to remain until the closing hour, which was fixed by Sergt. England at 8 o'clock. The improvised restaurants in the park were freely patronized, and all sorts of soft drinks were indulged in. The skaters were not at all conventional in the matter of eating, and seemed to enjoy ham and cheese sandwiches as much as they would have enjoyed a banquet.

The sport continued uninterrupted until 3:30 o'clock, when the temperature became milder and the ice began to melt and wear away, and little pools of water formed on the surface. The police calculated that at that time more than 7,000 persons had visited the lake for the purpose of skating, and that the ice had became an inch thinner than it was in the morning. One of the policemen standing directly opposite the police station noticed that the ice had lost its firmness and had commenced to shake. He immediately notified the Sergeant, who ordered everybody off the ice. The skaters laughed and scurried away toward the other end of the lake.

A large body of them, numbering possibly 500, gathered at the point where the wavering of the ice was noticed and proclaimed loudly that they would skate until they got tired. All this time the condition of the ice was growing more dangerous, and it was evident that a terrible disaster would happen unless the skating should be discontinued.

At the upper end of the lake a danger line had been established, and just about this time two foolhardy youths, venturing beyond it, broke through into ten feet of water, much to everybody's gratification. They were easily pulled out, and left for home, sadder, wetter, and wiser than when they came.

The ten policemen made a charge on the crowd at this time. Most of the women became frightened and hurried to the shore, but a large body of the men and boys expressed their determination to remain where they were. When the police walked toward them they skirted away, and returned, as defiant as ever. A crowd of young men seemed anxious to create trouble and, leading a large number of the skaters, yelled, "Come on, boys! Let's have all the fun we want."

The police made three attempts to carry out the Sergeant's order, and failed. Then the Sergeant, seeing he was to have trouble, sent in a call to the King's Bridge Station for reserves. The patrol wagon with four patrolmen and a mounted policeman were dispatched from King's Bridge to the lake.

Before the detachment arrived the Park policemen had arrested four young men, who were said to be leaders in the disturbance, and had succeeded in driving most of the skaters from the lake. Those arrested were Rudolph Duff, seventeen years old, of 27 Prince Street; Alfred Hermann, twenty-one years old, of 227 Edgecombe Avenue; Henry Frank, eighteen years old, of 209 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, and Edward Doherty, twenty-one years old, of 142 East Twenty-ninth Street.

Park Commissioner MacMillan, who was at the lake, went to the station and interceded for the prisoners, but the Sergeant found it necessary, as the policeman would not withdraw a charge of disorderly conduct, to send the prisoners to the King's Bridge Station.

While the charge was being made against the prisoners the reserves arrived at the lake and soon dispersed the few skaters, who persisted in disobeying Sergt. England's command. Doherty and Duff were discharged on the recommendation of Mr. MacMillan, but Hermann and Frank were held in $300 bail each.

By 4:30 o'clock not a skater remained on the lake. All of the necessary arrangements had been made by the police to allow the skaters to have as much fun as possible, and the Sergeant said that he only too deeply regretted that he had to make them stop.

"As soon as I saw the ice going up and down like billows on the ocean, and the water bubbling up through little holes all over the ice like fountains," said Sergt. England to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES last evening, "I knew it had become a matter of life saving, and I sent two of my men down the lake to warn everybody that the ice was going. 'Get off as quick as you can!' they shouted, and all sensible people made their way to land, some of the ladies being too badly frightened to move.

"It was the first experience of the kind I ever had, and I never want to have it repeated. The great majority of the crowd were very orderly and respectable. The disturbance was caused by the tougher element, who thought they saw a good chance to have some fun at the expense of the police. They were malicious, too, for, when chased off the ice some of them set fire to the grass near the police stables, and came within an ace of burning them down.

"The fire spread rapidly and burned two acres of dry leaves and shrubbery, right to the doors of the stables.

"We were not a moment too quick in getting the crowd off the ice, for in another half hour, had they remained, I am sure there would have been a terrible catastrophe."

If the weather is fair and cold to-day, it is quite likely that the lake will be open at least until the early part of the afternoon.

FOR SKATING ON PARK PONDS.

Five Boys Who Did Not Know of an Ordinance.

John Moncroft, sixteen years old, of 447 West Twenty-seventh Street, and Cornelius Van Nest, fifteen years old, of 424 West Twenty-seventh Street were arrested at 4 o'clock in the afternoon for skating on the Fifty-ninth Street pond in violation of the Park ordinance. Both prisoners were discharged, as they said they did not know they were violating any rules.

At Mount Morris Park William McLaughlin, eight years old, of 217 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street; Robert O'Mara, fourteen years old, of 139 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, and Conrad Linhard, nine years old, of 401 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, were arrested on a similar charge. They were sent to the Gerry society. Rolly Riggs, sixteen years old, of 4 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, was locked up in the King's Bridge station.

A SKATER'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Edward Marks Broke Through the Ice at Peekskill.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Dec. 15.—Edward Marks narrowly escaped drowning in Annsville Creek to-day. He was skating near the State camp, when the ice broke and he fell in. Timely assistance came from companions and he was hauled out just in time.

The skating has been excellent on all the ponds and creeks in this vicinity, and Sunday skaters have been out in great numbers.

Many accidents occurred. Alonzo Heady was tripped by a strap, and as a result Dr. Lyon had to sew up some severe cuts on Heady's forehead. William Foster fell and received sundry bad bruises and cuts about the face.

BLOOD NOT LIKELY TO BE SHED

Friends of Messrs. Hearsey and Boatner Hopeful of Patching Up a Peace—A Statement Issued.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 15.—The following announcement has been sent to the morning papers regarding the difficulty between H. J. Hearsy, of The States and Congressman Boatner:

We, the undersigned, representing H. J. Hearsey, on the one part, and Charles J. Boatner on the other part, in their pending differences, are pleased to announce that there is a stay in the proceedings arranging for a meeting on the field, and that there are the most hopeful prospects of an amicable adjustment.

Appreciating the deep interest manifested by the public in this matter is the cause for this announcement.

EDWARD H. LOMBARDY, J. C. ABY,
for Major Hearsey.
A. W. CRANDALL, L. D. McLAIN,
for Mr. Boatner.

It is now believed that there will be no duel.

HIS MOTHER FOUND HIM IN JAIL

The Boy Supposed He Had Been an Orphan for Ten Years Until He Was Arrested for Stealing.

JERSEY CITY, Dec. 15.—Among the prisoners in the county jail is John W. Cochran, thirteen years old. He is a son of John Cochran of 423 Avenue D, Bayonne. He was convicted last week, with two older boys, of stealing $300 from Thomas Maloney, a Bayonne grocer. The other lads were sentenced to the penitentiary for one year each.

Young Cochran was committed to the Reform School. He had been told that his mother died when he was three years old, consequently he was surprised when a woman called at the jail to-day and told him that she was his mother. Mrs. Cochran produced evidence to satisfy Warden Mitchell that she was really the boy's mother.

Mrs. Cochran said she was obliged to leave her husband ten years ago because of his dissipated habits and the cruel treatment she received. She made an effort to secure the custody of the boy, but failed. She then resumed her maiden name, Margaret Johnston, and has since supported herself by working as a servant. Her present home is at 81 Forty-third Street, South Brooklyn. She will make an effort to have her son pardoned.

INDIGNANT THEATRE TICKET HOLDERS

An Advance in Prices Nearly Causes a Riot in the Bowery.

A crowd of indignant men and women lined the sidewalk and the street in front of the Thalia Theatre, 46 and 48 Bowery, last night, eager for admission to a "grand popular concert," which was said to be given by an association entitled "The Hebrew Mechanics' Association."

The affair was said to be managed by Max Hirsch of a dramatic agency at 36 East Seventy-eighth Street.

Evidently thousands of "window privilege" tickets had been given out. On these was printed: "Good for 25 cents." It is customary in such cases for the holder of such a ticket to pay 10 cents at the box office, surrender his ticket, and get a thirty-five-cent seat.

Hundreds of these tickets were presented, but none of them was honored, except on the payment of 25 cents, when a fifty-cent seat could be secured.

Many ticket holders could not, or did not, want to pay the 25 cents extra, and they stood outside until the crowd was so great as to block the Third Avenue Cable Road.

Many ticket holders had brought their wives and children from Harlem to attend the concert, and their disappointment grew into indignation as they were refused admission.

When a small riot seemed imminent some of the cool-headed ones went to the Elizabeth Street Station and complained. Policeman Burke and four others were sent to the scene and finally induced the crowd to disperse. Many of them left the place threatening to sue somebody, but they were undecided who to sue.

TWO OLD-TIME ABOLITIONISTS DEAD

Addison A. Jayne and Joseph C. Lindsley Pass Away in Orange.

ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 15.—Two well-known abolitionists, after living over fourscore years, have passed away. Addison A. Jayne, a noted man in the abolition times, died at his home in Orange, Saturday night. He was born in Smithtown, L. I., in 1812, and at the age of fourteen removed to New-York. He was in the employ of the Methodist Book Concern for ten years, and then went into the carpet business, the firm being Young & Jayne. He had been the Cashier of the J. B. & J. M. Cornell Iron Works for twenty-five years. Mr. Jayne was an ardent abolitionist. His house was one of the stations of the "Underground Railroad," and many a refugee was cared for there. Mr. Jayne was married twice. He leaves a wife and five children.

Joseph C. Lindsley, a well-known business man of Boston ten years ago, died Saturday, at the home of his son-in-law, Everett Frazer, in Orange. Mr. Lindsley was born in South Orange in 1813, and when quite a lad, left for Boston, Mass., to make his fortune. He entered a large boot and shoe concern, and eventually became the head of the house of Lindsley, Shaw & Co., at one time the leading house in the shoe and leather trade in Boston. Mr. Lindsley was an enthusiastic abolitionist, and his house was one of the chief stations of the famous "Underground Railroad." He married Miss Abigail Gibbs of Plymouth, and leaves three children. The body will be taken to Boston for interment.

Minister Yang Yu Back in Washington

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—After an absence of several months in Spain, to which country, with Peru, he also is accredited as the representative of China, Minister Yang Yu returned to Washington to-night, reaching the legation at 7 o'clock. He was accompanied by H. W. Hoo and Mr. Su, interpreters; Messrs. Sze and Wong, attachés of the legation, and three attendants. This will be the Minister's last Winter in Washington, and it is his intention, it is said, to mark the season by a number of brilliant entertainments.

DEATH OF HARVEY DOOLITTLE

Expires While Praying in St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn—Was a Veteran of the War.

Harvey Doolittle, a war veteran, died suddenly in St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, State Street, near Bond, Brooklyn, at 7:30 o'clock last evening, while kneeling in prayer just before the services began.

The Rev. Dr. Lindsay Parker, the rector of the church, and also Chaplain of the Twenty-third Regiment, was in the vestry at the time that Mr. Doolittle died, and he was shocked when word was conveyed to him. He knew Mr. Doolittle, who was a communicant of the church, but who was very poor.

Dr. W. Homiston of 337 State Street was notified, and after examining the dead man he said that death was due to heart disease. The body was taken up by the ushers and carried to one of the anterooms.

Three times during the past week Mr. Doolittle fell on the street. One day he was carried into the Municipal Building whence, after he had revived, he was taken home.

He was sixty-five years old and was a painter by occupation. At the breaking out of the war he joined Col. Alstron's Twenty-seventh New-York Sharpshooters and was wounded twice while in action. His wounds permanently disabled him, and he could only earn a few dollars at times.

He lived with his sister, Mrs. E. M. Hill, in a small flat at 97 Bergen Street, Brooklyn. Mrs. Hill is seventy-four years old, and at one time used to co-operate with Linda Gilbert, the prisoners' friend.

Mrs. Hill is suffering from a pulmonary trouble, and was unable to get a balsam for her disease, as she did not have the money.

When her brother left home last evening he kissed his aged sister, and said:

"Good-by, sis; I've only got 1 cent, but I'll try to see if I cannot invest it to get some balsam for your throat." Then, waving his hand, he started to get the balsam. He stopped in St. Peter's Church, and died, and the cent he referred to was found in his pocket.

While his sister was waiting for his return the sad news of his death was tenderly communicated to her.

Mrs. Hill said she did not know what she would do, now that her brother was dead.

"I used to have some money," she said, "but I gave it to the poor. They used to call upon me for help, and I did not have the heart to refuse them. It's all gone now.

"On Jan. 1 I will be three months in arrears for my rent, and I suppose I will have to leave. But I do not know where I will go.

"I have a place to bury my dear brother, and for that I am very glad; but I have no money to bury him with."

The members of the Grand Army of the Republic, it is said, will see that their old comrade is decently buried.

REV. DR. MEREDITH'S DANGER

HE AND HIS FAMILY HAD TO RUN FROM THEIR BURNING HOME.

Awakened by His Wife from Sound Sleep in a Smoke-Filled Room—The Damage $1,000.

The Rev. Dr. R. R. Meredith, pastor of the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn, his wife, daughter-in-law, three children, and servants, had a narrow escape from suffocation shortly before 7 o'clock yesterday morning in Dr. Meredith's home, 97 McDonough Street.

The house caught fire from the furnace in the basement. Smoke filled Dr. Meredith's room. He was awakened by his wife from a sound sleep just as the smoke was beginning to overpower him. The other members of the family were aroused by a servant, and had to run to the street in their nightclothes.

Dr. Meredith's house is a handsome three-story frame structure. It was fitted with an electric fire alarm, a district messenger call, and a night watchman patrols the neighborhood.

In the cellar is a furnace. This was filled Saturday night before the family retired. Private Watchman John Gallagher, employed by the American District Telegraph Company, was walking along the street about 6:40 o'clock yesterday morning, having just left the Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady of Victory, McDonough Street and Throop Avenue. As he passed the Meredith house he noticed through the windows leading into the cellar a bright light, and then he saw smoke pouring through the crevices of the windows.

He ran to the house and rang the door bell. At the same time the cook opened the door. She also had discovered the fire as she was going to the cellar to replenish the furnace.

The watchman gave the cook instructions to awaken the inmates of the house while he sent out an alarm. When he reached the street he found Firemen Sweeney, Hull, and Egan of Engine Company No. 14 of Herkimer Street, who were just returning from church, where Watchman Gallagher had seen them ten minutes before. The firemen ran into the house and soon had all the family out. At the time of the fire those in the house were the Rev. Dr. R. R. Meredith, and his wife, Mrs. Meredith, his daughter-in-law, and her three children, and their servants.

The engines were at the fire in a short time. The firemen worked with a will to extinguish the blaze, but they also worked so carefully that the damage will not amount to more than $1,000.

They were compelled to cut holes in the floor, and also had to use their axes in order to get at the flame between the studding and the sheathing of the walls.

The cause of the fire is not known, but the firemen say they believe it was due to the extreme heat in the cellar melting the lead at the joints of the gas pipes leading to the gas meter. Then the gas escaped and was ignited by the fire in the furnace.

Dr. Meredith and his family were again in their home last night, but it presented a distressing appearance, as the halls and some of the rooms, were covered with plaster.

"The first we knew of the fire," said Mrs. Meredith, "was at 6:45 o'clock this morning, although it had doubtless been burning in the cellar for some minutes before that. The cook started to go from the kitchen to the cellar to shake down the furnace, as usual, in the morning. When she opened the cellar door a volume of smoke and flame nearly strangled her. She ran up stairs screaming. Then the four other two servants were just getting up.

"My daughter had risen about 6:15 o'clock to light the gas stove in order to warm her baby's milk. She turned on the gas and touched the match. It burned a few seconds and then went out. She then went back to bed to wait until the rest of the household woke up.

"When the cook came running up the stairs all who were awake were much frightened. I ran into my husband's room, and was startled to find the room full of smoke and the doctor fast asleep.

"By that time we heard the engines tearing through the street, and the firemen rushed in and through the house, getting us up and out. There wasn't an instant to lose. We were all hurried down stairs, the most of us in our night clothes. We all got out safely.

"I tremble to think of what the consequences might have been had the fire been in the night, or an hour or two earlier.

"The doctor preached this morning, as usual, attended a funeral this afternoon, and preached to-night."

The Rev. Dr. Meredith, who had come down stairs at this time, said:

"We are thankful that the fire did not take place during the night."

The paintings that were on the walls in Dr. Meredith's library were not damaged by the fire or smoke.

Minnie Arnett Is Recovering.

Minnie Arnett, who shot herself at the house of Christian Winkemeier, at 79 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, three weeks ago, and who has been in the Seney Hospital since, will be discharged in a few days.

MORE BONDS TO BE ISSUED

The Administration Waits to See if Congress Will Act.

THE GOLD RESERVE IS SHRINKING

Shipments Planned for This Week Illustrate the Helplessness of the Treasury—Relief Needed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The withdrawal of $4,000,000 from the Treasury this week, for export to London and Berlin, will carry the net gold reserve below $72,000,000 and will bring the Treasury face to face with the necessity for an early issue of bonds.

There is no doubt that the bonds will be issued. The only question has been how long the Administration could afford to wait for possible action by Congress. It is admitted at the Treasury that the delay was too long last Winter, and that the reserve should not be permitted again to drop to $41,000,000, and the Administration be compelled to accept any terms which might be offered to prevent the suspension of specie payments.

The President and Secretary Carlisle, however, are anxious, as a matter of official etiquette, as well as of political wisdom, to give Speaker Reed time to appoint the Ways and Means Committee and to give that committee a week or so to act before completing a new contract for obtaining gold.

The Democrats have lost the opportunity to criticise Congress for lack of promptness through Secretary Carlisle's delay in transmitting his report, but the report will be submitted to-morrow, and there is no reason, from the Democratic standpoint, why Mr. Reed should not on the same day announce the names of the members of the Ways and Means Committee.

Gold shipments which are planned for this week illustrate the peculiar helplessness of the United States Treasury as a guardian of gold. Exchange rates have not made it profitable to ship direct to London, but there is a profit in selling London exchange on Berlin which, added to the profit in New-York exchange on London, justifies the shipment of gold to Berlin to cover the bills drawn in London. The United States Treasury, having no banking powers and no control over rates of interest, is thus the easy victim of every arbitrage dealer in Europe who sees a fractional profit in a combination of exchange transactions. The retirement of the greenbacks would put an end to this situation, and make the United States Treasury no longer the gold reservoir of Europe.

Those who have followed the heavy drain of gold, however, which has prevailed almost without interruption since the passage of the Sherman law in 1890 believe that it is due to international causes as well as to the mere redundancy of the currency. The difficulty of the situation is that there is no power in the Treasury or elsewhere in the United States to apply a check to the outflow and redress our financial position.

The predictions that the drain would stop with the repeal of the Sherman law, with the reduction of the New-York bank reserves, and with the restoration of confidence at home have been successively nullified, and an amount much larger than the gold production of the United States has steadily left the country.

Students of the situation who have attributed the loss purely to the redundancy of the currency now believe that international causes have been accumulated upon this primary cause, and have deprived the Treasury of the power, under existing law, to arrest the drain.

They argue that it was the withdrawal of foreign capital, arising from distrust of American finance, which made the drain so persistent. The beginning of this movement dates back to the Baring failure, when a rude shock was given on the London market to all international investments, including those of the second-rate powers of Europe as well as South America and the United States.

The tendency among English investors has been to withdraw as rapidly as possible without serious loss from the "internationals," and they have been practically driven from the London market.

The United States might have overcome this tendency as to its securities but for the passage of the Sherman law, which only confirmed the distrust aroused by the collapse of Argentina securities and led to the belief that the United States was to follow other American countries in the depreciation of their obligations. This tendency to the withdrawal of foreign capital became so pronounced, and the silver agitation was so strong even after the repeal of the Sherman law that repeal did not restore confidence in Europe in railway, industrial, and public stocks.

What has puzzled some of the adherents of the classical school of political economy is the fact that after the suspension of currency expansion and the reduction of the New-York banks reserves the return of our securities has not been settled by increased exports of merchandise. The well-known rule of finance, that loans are made by exports of commodities, for which the collection of the money returned is deferred, rather than indirect shipments of bullion, seems to have been at fault in the recent history of the United States.

The rule that low prices invite exports was verified from the beginning of the panic to the close of the fiscal year 1894 by a great balance of exports from the United States, but the partial return of prosperity and the excess of currency in New-York forced up prices, and arrested the export current. The returns of the merchandise movement for November show a larger excess of imports than for some time, and reduce the net excess of imports for the past eleven months to $7,148,083. This has to be compared, however, with a net excess of exports during the same months of 1894, amounting to $126,047,892, so that the situation during 1895 has been $133,000,000 worse than that of 1894 in the balance of trade.

The purchasing power of the United States has apparently increased within this period as is indicated by the increase of the imports from $614,177,510, in 1894, to $739,416,217, in 1895, but exports have fallen from $725,648,023, in 1894, to $716,564,822, in 1895. The difficulty appears to have been that the economic law, that withdrawals of capital are paid in commodities, has not worked without friction, and has been overpowered in the present case by the tendency to withdraw capital faster than commmodities were desired.

Arbitrage transactions, by which a high rate of interest in Berlin attracts gold to that point, are governed only indirectly by the small volume of merchandise transactions between the United States and Germany, or by the range of their prices. The United States might have the power to arrest the drain of gold by offering an attractive price to foreign capital, if American bankers could accompany this policy by making it difficult to obtain gold free of charge from the Treasury in some such manner as the gold of the Bank of France is protected by the charge of a premium.

No such policy is possible while the Secretary of the Treasury has none of the powers of a banker against the obligation of redeeming legal-tender notes on demand, and the nearest approach to it will be for the Administration to bring back foreign capital in the same physical form of gold in which it has been withdrawn.

DUE TO GOLD WITHDRAWALS, NOT TO REVENUE DEFICIENCY

A WELL-KNOWN RAILROAD ACCOUNTANT EXPOSES THE FALSITY OF REPUBLICAN THEORIES ABOUT BOND ISSUES.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

In August, 1890, the first issues of Treasury notes under the silver-purchasing act were made. In October, 1893, the last were issued. The total of the issues of that form of currency was $152,735,188.

On July 31, 1890, the interest-bearing debt was $700,799,308. On Oct. 31, 1893, it was $585,039,040. Decrease, $115,760,326.

On July 31, 1890, currency outstanding was $855,575,871. On Oct. 31, 1893, $838,871,235. Increase, $182,795,364.

On July 31, 1890, current liabilities, as shown by the Treasury reports, were $110,058,000, and current assets (including $184,092,074 of free gold) were $237,054,562. Excess of current assets over current liabilities, $126,195,962. On Oct. 31, 1893, current liabilities were $60,892,423, and current assets (including $84,384,862 of free gold) were $127,491,387. Excess of current assets over current liabilities, $66,598,964.

During the period, therefore, that the silver-purchasing act was in operation, the interest-bearing debt decreased $115,760,326; currency issues increased $182,795,364, and the excess of current assets over current liabilities decreased $59,596,998.

In February, 1894, the first of the new issues of interest-bearing bonds was made. A comparison, therefore, between the Treasury statement of Jan. 31, 1894, and that of Nov. 30, 1895, would seem to settle the much-mooted question of whether the present embarrassment of the Treasury is caused by withdrawals of gold, as the President states in his message, or by deficient revenue, as others claim.

On Jan. 31, 1894, the interest-bearing debt was $585,040,090. On Nov. 30, 1895, it was $747,361,960. Increase, $162,321,870.

On Jan. 31, 1894, currency outstanding was $842,462,908. On Nov. 30, 1895, $836,454,420. Decrease, $6,008,488.

On Jan. 31, 1894, current liabilities were $65,616,879, and current assets (including $65,650,175 of free gold) were $107,698,889. Excess of current assets over current liabilities, $42,082,010. On Nov. 30, 1895, current liabilities were $63,998,078, and current assets (including $79,333,966 of free gold) were $196,048,277. Excess of current assets over current liabilities, $132,050,199.

In the interval between Jan. 31, 1894, immediately preceding the first of the new issues of bonds, and Nov. 30, 1895, the date of the latest monthly Treasury statement, the interest-bearing debt was increased $162,321,870, currency issues decreased $6,008,488, and the excess of current assets over current liabilities increased $89,968,189.

The excess of current assets over current liabilities on Nov. 30, 1895, was, as before stated, $132,050,199. Practically, this excess may be much greater, for the reason that the National Bank Redemption Fund, old demand notes, and redemption fund for uncurrent National bank notes, aggregating $31,414,427, are apparently nominal liabilities, involving only small, if any, annual payments.

The Wilson Tariff bill became operative in August, 1894. The Treasury had reached its low point on Jan. 31, 1894, both as respects free gold and surplus of current assets over current liabilities, which then amounted, as shown, to $42,082,010. Since that date, with the aid of $162,315,400 of bonds issued, the surplus of current assets over current liabilities has been increased to $132,050,199, and currency has been decreased $6,008,488.

In the light of the foregoing facts and figures, it is easy to understand how continuing withdrawals of gold from the Treasury may necessitate further issues of interest-bearing bonds, but it is certainly not easy to understand how it may be shown that the Wilson bill is responsible when the Treasury has practically a surplus of $160,000,000 in current assets over current liabilities and Secretary Carlisle anticipates that in future current revenues will equal current expenditures.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 13. CHARLES BARRETT.

FOR MOVING CARS ON SUNDAY

Richmond County Police Arrest William R. Ryan for Causing Unnecessary Work to be Done.

NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I., Dec. 15.—The Richmond County police force, which last Summer became affected by a sudden outbreak of zeal on the part of the heads of the department, and became famous a few weeks ago by arresting golf players on the grounds of the Richmond County Country Club, won fresh laurels in this direction today by making an arrest because electric cars were being drawn through the public streets.

The Staten Island Electric Railroad Company, which expects to put its railroad in operation in a few days, planned to run experimental cars Saturday. There was some delay, and the cars were not run. About thirty cars have been standing for some weeks on the rails in the streets awaiting the completion of the carhouse.

Tracks have just been laid in the carhouse, and in order to clear the streets and tracks of these cars, William R. Ryan was working with several men and six horses this morning hauling the cars over the rails to the carhouse. Policemen Conroy and Kuhrt appeared upon the scene and started to arrest the whole party on the charge of violating the Sunday laws.

Ryan is a son of Thomas F. Ryan of New-York City, one of the principal stockholders of the company. He told the officers that he was responsible for the men being at work, and was ready to answer for them if the law was outraged.

The policemen took him into custody and arraigned him before Justice Acker on a charge of violating Section 263 of the Penal Code, which pronibits unnecessary labor on Sunday. The Justice released Mr. Ryan on his own recognizance for examination next Tuesday evening, and advised that, in order that there should be no trouble, no more cars be moved during the day. This advice was taken, and consequently the running of experimental cars will be delayed until to-morrow afternoon or Tuesday.

KILLED BY A BROADWAY CABLE CAR

John McDonald Tried to Run Across the Street After a Fire Engine.

John McDonald, thirteen years old, living with his mother, Mrs. Grace McDonald, at 242 West Thirty-ninth Street, was run over and almost instantly killed by a northbound car of the Broadway road, in Broadway, near Thirty-fourth Street, yesterday afternoon. The boy had started to run after a fire engine, and attempted to cross between a down-town and an up-town car. He got by the first car, but failed to notice the second, which struck him and dragged him half a block before it could be stopped.

The gripman, Robert Witt, was arrested and taken to the West Thirty-seventh Street Station. He will be arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court to-day.

Mrs. McDonald, who is very poor, came to the station house looking for her son. A collection was taken up for her, and Capt. Pickett gave her an order on an undertaker to bury her boy at his expense.

Bail for Alleged Bucket Shop Men.

JERSEY CITY, Dec. 15.—The four men arrested yesterday in connection with the raid on the Jersey City Stock Exchange were admitted to bail this morning by Justice of the Peace Geiger. Enoch Smith became surety in $500 each for Washington Barrow and Henry Rodgers. Daniel Tierney became surety for James Hudson in the same amount.

Henry Cochran, who tried to bar the entrance of the officers to the inner room reserved "for members only," was held for obstructing the officers, as well as for gambling, and was obliged to give bail in $500 on each count. Mr. Tierney became surety for him also.

Murder of a Kentucky Farmer.

CENTRAL CITY, West Va., Dec. 15.—In Pike County, Ky., at 2 o'clock this morning, two men went to the residence of William Creemean, a wealthy farmer, and, calling him out, demanded his money. Mr. Creemean refused to give money to them, whereupon they shot him to death. They then fled, and it is thought crossed the Tug River into the mountains of West Virginia. A posse is pursuing them.

For all-wool "Reliable" Carpets go to Cowperthwait's, West 14th St.—Adv.

ANOTHER MILLION-DOLLAR GIFT

Chicago University Will Receive It from John D. Rockefeller on the First Day of January.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—The gift of $1,000,000 to the University of Chicago by Miss Helen Culver is doubly welcome, as it insures $1,000,000 more from John D. Rockefeller.

Mr. Rockefeller Nov. 2 sent a letter to Dr. Goodspeed, Financial Secretary of the university, in which he said:

I will contribute to the University of Chicago $1,000,000 for endowment, payable Jan. 1, 1896, in cash or, at my option, in approved interest-bearing securities at their face market value.

I will contribute in addition $2,000,000 for endowment or otherwise, as I may designate, payable in cash or, at my option, in interest-bearing securities at their face market value, but only in amounts equal to the contributions of others, in cash or its equivalent, not hitherto promised as the same shall be received by this university.

This pledge shall be void as to any portion of the sum herein promised, which shall prove not to be payable on the above terms on or before Jan. 1, 1896.

This means $3,000,000 for the university in less than fifty days, and it is probable a school of medicine will be established in addition to the benefits bestowed on biology by Miss Culver's gift.

TEN DAYS WITHOUT FOOD OR WATER

Terrible Suffering of Seamen of a Foundered American Ship.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 15.—Capt. Dunn of the British steamship Lord Erne, from Swansea, to-day brought into port a survivor of the American ship Belle O'Brien, which foundered off the English coast. Another seaman, who was picked up at the same time, died and was buried at sea. A third man went crazy from hunger and thirst and jumped overboard.

From Capt. Dunn's log the following information was taken: "At noon of Nov. 30, in latitude 50 degrees 53 minutes north, longitude 14 degrees 58 minutes west, a small boat, bearing the name Belle O'Brien, Thomaston, was picked up. In it were two exhausted men, one of whom proved to be James Brooks of Liverpool, the second mate of the Belle O'Brien. The other man was too ill to speak. He died the following morning, and was buried at sea at 10 o'clock. Brooks said the dead man's name was Peterson. The men had been without food or water for ten days."

Second Mate Brooks states that the Belle O'Brien was abandoned on Nov. 20, when she was nearly full of water. He, along with two of the crew, occupied one of the small boats. What became of the Captain and other members of the crew he does not know. One of Brooks's companions jumped overboard.

COMING TO PROMOTE SATOLLI

A Special Envoy of the Pope Will Arrive Next Thursday.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 15.—Marquis Sacripanti, the member of the Noble Guard who has been commissioned as the Pope's envoy to bring to this country the insignia of office and the briefs for the elevation of Mgr. Francis Satolli to the Cardinalate is on board the steamship Fulda, due in New-York next Thursday.

At the request of Mgr. Satolli, through the suggestion of Cardinal Gibbons, he will be met at the pier upon the arrival of the steamer by John D. Kelley, City Treasurer of Brooklyn, the Cardinal's friend, and received in a manner due to his rank. Mr. Kelley will be accompanied by the Rev. Dr. Frederick B. Rooker, Secretary of the Apostolic delegation, and the Marquis will be escorted to Washington in a special car.

At Washington Marquis Sacripanti will be Mgr. Satolli's guest, and after recovering from the fatigue of his long journey will be brought over to Baltimore and presented to Cardinal Gibbons, whose associate he will be in the ceremony of investing the Papal Delegate with his new dignity on the first Sunday in January at the Baltimore Cathedral.

Cousin of Abraham Lincoln Dead.

LA HARPE, Ill., Dec. 15.—Miss Phoebe Lincoln, cousin of Abraham Lincoln, died yesterday at her home, in this city, at the age of sixty-seven.

IRISHMEN ARE ARMING

First Regiment Formed of an Army to Help Free Ireland.

CLAN-NA-GAEL PREPARING FOR WAR

Regiments Being Organized in the Great Cities and Companies in the Smaller Places.

DRILLS IN GRAND CENTRAL PALACE

James Moran, Late of the Sixty-ninth, to be a Colonel—Plans for Arms and Uniforms.

The most widespread, formidable, and carefully planned movement for the establishment of an Irish-American army for the liberation of Ireland came to a head last week when the Tenth Company was organized for the new Irish regiment of New-York City, which is to be the parent organization of many others to be formed all over the United States.

The inner workings of this movement are conducted with the greatest secrecy and the utmost precaution is taken to conceal the real object of the enterprise.

The controlling power back of the movement is the Clan-na-Gael, the secret organization which has been identified with every revolutionary undertaking of recent years looking to the freeing of Ireland. With the old spirit behind it, it has entirely new methods, and there is no danger that the failure of the movement of 1866 will be repeated. At that time a number of untrained men were got together to invade Canada, and millions of dollars were collected, a large part of which found its way into the pockets of "patriots," who used it to live on the fat of the land. The money was then sent to a head centre, and when the leaders thought they had enough money, and the time was considered ripe, they gathered the men together without any process of selection as to ability or training. The only question asked then was, "Is he a patriot?"

The army whose first regiment was completed last week will be no haphazard body but thoroughly trained and equipped. Every member is selected by a process of sifting which secures the most trusty men among the enemies of England. The inside details are shrouded in mystery, and it was only with great difficulty that they were learned.

The connection between the Clan-na-Gael and the military organization is a complete chain. Every member of the military organization must first be a member of a Clan-na-Gael lodge. Each lodge is to organize a military club, which furnishes a military company of men selected with the utmost care.

It is not every member of the Clan-na-Gael who can join the military organization, or even the military club. To wear a uniform he must be a man of special qualifications, and be indorsed by two members of prominence in the military organization. Each club is made up of men selected from its lodge by a committee of the lodge formed for that purpose.

All these clubs, as well as the regiment, are under the direction of a military board, composed of delegates from each lodge. After being proposed for the military and indorsed by the two members the applicant must even then be on probation for three weeks before he is allowed to wear a uniform. By this process only the most trustworthy men are secured.

Further to insure their strict loyalty to the purposes of the organization each applicant must be of the Catholic faith. Each member is sworn to uphold the Irish cause, and it is an unwritten law of the Clan-na-Gael that death is the penalty for treachery.

The money for the support of the military is furnished by the Clan-na-Gael lodges. It is intended that each lodge throughout the country shall support a military club. In the large cities, where there are numerous lodges, regiments are to be formed, and in the smaller places, where there are only one or two lodges, a company.

Organizations on the same line as the Irish regiment now organized in New-York City are in process of formation in Brooklyn, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, several places in Connecticut, and will also be begun in other cities. Members of the military board in New-York have visited out-of-town places during the last few days in connection with the formation of new organizations.

The official designation of the New-York regiment is the "First Irish Volunteers." The uniform is similar to the United States Army fatigue—blue trousers, with white stripes, and single-breasted coat, the only difference being in the cap. The old Irish tradition of having the green above the red on the headcovering has given way to the green above the orange. The top of the caps of both officers and men is of orange-colored cloth, surmounted with a shamrock worked in green.

The ten compan

Sharp

Shooting pains in the head and face are symptoms of neuralgia, "the prayer of the nerves for pure blood." Therefore to cure neuralgia, purify the blood and build up by taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier, $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, biliousness, headache. 25c.

lon was a member of Company F, under Capt. Mortimer, which was disbanded in 1858.

Drills are now being held in the Grand Central Palace, Forty-third Street and Lexington Avenue. The regiment is divided into two battalions, and every movement on the floor is carefully watched by Col. Moran, who ranks high as a tactician and organizer, and who is said to be slated for Major General of the Irish Army.

The men are continually told by their officers that they are there for business and not for pleasure, and the gravity of their avocation is constantly impressed upon them. The non-commissioned officers pass a higher examination generally than do those of the National Guard, and must be versed in history as well as tactics.

Not the least important feature of the regiment is to be an engineering branch, formed of a few of the most reliable men, who shall make a special study of mining operations and the use of explosives.

One of the special instructors in the regiment is Sergt. Kelly, late of the United States Army. The manual of arms used is that recently adopted by the regular army for the magazine rifle. Arrangements for out-door rifle practice will be made in the Spring. The first appearance of the regiment in public will probably be next St. Patrick's Day, when it may attend mass in St. Patrick's Cathedral. A parade on Decoration Day is also among the probabilities.

The men are to be armed with magazine rifles. Under the present law of New-York and other States, independent organizations cannot now be formed and bear arms. The new regiment expects to get around this law by coming in under the charter of an old organization known as the Irish Rifles, which existed before the passage of the present law. The Military Board will also advance the additional claim that its organization is not contrary to the provision of the Constitution of the United States giving to every citizen the right to bear arms. Legal advice has been sought on this subject.

President Kennedy of the Clan-na-Gael was interviewed by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES at Park & Tilford's, Fifty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue, where he is Superintendent. He declined to go into inside details, but admitted that the Clan-na-Gael was supporting the military movement, and he declared that the object was to organize a force for the United States in case of war.

"Is this force to be used for the freeing of Ireland?" he was asked.

Mr. Kennedy seemed to be taken aback by the question, and his face showed embarrassment.

"We cannot say that this force will never be used against England," he said, after a moment's hesitation, "because we cannot tell when a war will break out between the United States and England, but for the present this force will simply show that an Irish army can be organized without the aid of the authorities, but we always stand ready to help them in case of need."

Col. Moran was seen during the drill of the First Battalion. As the column of men swept by him he was caught by the enthusiasm of the moment, and, turning toward the reporter, he said:

"We will revolutionize the National Guard before another year."

"How?" was asked.

"Why, what do you suppose the State authorities will think when we show them a regiment as large as any of the State Guard, all raised by private funds? Not only that, but when they hear of fifty regiments equally fine, as well as a number of independent companies, what will they say then?"

"And that is just the state of things, too. There are thousands of Irish-Americans who think they cannot do better than join a military club, and it is from them that enthusiastic recruits will be drawn, but only picked men."

"Who supplies the money for the organizations?"

"Never mind where the money comes from. I can't go into that," he said. "Suffice it to say that we have dmple for all our needs, which also includes arming our men with magazine rifles, and within two years there will be the greatest surprise at the fine body of men we shall have all over the States, thoroughly drilled and disciplined."

Col. Moran said that within a few days the election of a Colonel would take place and the regular organization be completed in its officers. He declined to confirm the report that he would be the choice for Colonel.

NEW INLET MADE BY THE SEA

Crowds Watch the Angry Surf at Far Rockaway—Miles of Board Walks Were Carried Away.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I., Dec. 15.—At high tide this morning the heavy breakers sent their foam rolling across the outer beach here into the usually quiet inlet. For a time the outer beach was flooded, and a short distance from the shore, but for the buildings, it looked as if Hog Island had disappeared entirely.

The pounding of the heavy surf on the beach for several days resulted last night in an inlet being cut through the bar of sand. The opening is opposite the United States Hotel, and between Gibson & McCaffrey's bathing pavilions. The inlet looked at first to be only a temporary cut, but this morning it had developed, and the old surfmen say that it has evidently come to stay. Should the inlet remain, the rush of the surf through it will have a serious effect on the mainland, and may require the construction of a heavy bulkhead wall to prevent the ocean from encroaching on other people's territory.

The high seas carried away a number of fragile bathing houses, and miles of boardwalks that had been left on the beach supposedly at a point out of reach of the waves. Considerable portable property was removed to a safer location before high tide, the owners, from former experience, realizing the danger of trusting the ocean too long.

The big bulkhead built to protect the lawn in front of the new Edgemere Hotel has disappeared. The pounding of the breakers was more than it could withstand, and the surf has now free access to the narrow strip of land between it and the big hotel. The building is not considered to be in any immediate danger, but it is said here that steps will be taken to prevent future Winter storms from encroaching on too much land. At other points along the shore damage has been done by the breakers. At Rockaway Beach a large quantity of property has floated seaward. Small bathing houses, shanties, and boardwalks have suffered most.

Not since the close of the Summer season had there been so many people along the ocean front as there were to-day. The spectators expected to be treated to some very fine tumbling by high breakers, and they were not disappointed. The waves rolled upon the beach with becoming regularity, and their thunder could be heard for some distance inland. The scene was decidedly wild looking and worth going a long distance to witness. It is estimated that the damage done by the high tides in this section will reach $5,000.

To Introduce a New Specialty.

A new specialty will be introduced in "The Night Clerk," at the Bijou Theatre, to-morrow night. Harry Dietz, a double-voiced vocalist, will be seen in an act that has made a great success in the London music halls, and which will add materially to the enjoyment now being furnished by Peter F. Dailey and his clever company.

Trial of Postal Trolley Cars.

The new postal cars which the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company has had built for the use of the Post Office authorities will be tried this afternoon in a short excursion. The cars will start from Johnson and Fulton Streets at 3:30 o'clock P. M.

NO MATCH

for the new samples of Cowperthwait's "Reliable" Carpets. Choose your pattern to be made at the old low prices of wool and wages.

104 West 14th St., near 6th Ave.

MANY TAILORS LOCKED OUT

One Hundred Shops Closed and More to be Heard From.

CONTRACTORS BREAK THE AGREEMENT

The Workmen Unanimously Refuse to Obey the New Rules and Say They Are Prepared to Fight.

The lock-out of the tailors by the contractors who have repudiated the agreement they made last Summer with the Brotherhood of Tailors was begun yesterday.

The Executive Committee of the brotherhood met yesterday in Walhalla Hall. Reports came in by noon that the men in 60 of the shops had been locked out. One hundred shops had their men locked out, to the number of some 2,000 by evening. There are 500 or more shops to be heard from to-day.

The shops that were shut down yesterday were in Canal, Hester, Orchard, and Ludlow Streets and adjacent thoroughfares.

Herman Wachsman presided at the meeting in Walhalla Hall. He said that in all the shops which had been visted during the morning notices had been posted by the employers insisting on terms of labor that virtually repudiated the agreement.

The hall was packed, and the Chairman asked the excited locked-out men whether they were willing to go back to the task-work system.

"No, never! We'll never work under the task system," came in loud response from all assembled.

Herman Robinson, Secretary of the Executive Committee, said: "For the last two days we have been expecting trouble. The contractors were trying to find some means to break the contract. They knew we would sue them in the courts and recover if they broke it, so they waited to have us break it, and thus release them from its obligations. The season was getting slack, and they thought here was a chance.

"Besides the dull times, the contractors thought they had another advantage in the burning of some of the largest sweat-shops in Pelham Street, Clinton Street, and Attorney Street, which threw about 700 persons out of work.

"The contractors have been holding meetings since Monday, and on Saturday they decided to put up notices repudiating their agreement with us.

"There is one honorable exception. Abraham Wolf of 106 Attorney Street had his shop burned out. He not only paid his men in full, but expressed his intention to reopen shortly and run his shop on strictly union lines."

The Clothing Contractors' Mutual Protective Association, that met Saturday evening, sat until after midnight, and appointed committees to see that every member of the association should have notices of new rules repudiating the agreement with the Brotherhood of Tailors posted in his shop. The association met again yesterday, and received reports that the committees had carried out the orders.

One of the contractors—Herman Bolaski—said the new rules of the association would be enforced in all the shops. A vote had been taken by the association, and all voted to that effect. It had been found that the times were so bad that it did not pay them to work under the terms of the agreement.

The contractors, Bolaski insisted, are not trying to break the agreement, except in so far as the control of the shops was concerned. They have made up their minds to be masters in their own shops. Heretofore the men in each shop elected a shop delegate, who ran things to suit himself. If the contractor told the men to do anything that did not please their fancy, they would tell him they would first have to consult with the shop delegate, and he generally decided against the contractor.

The contractor, continued Bolaski, was only a figurehead, who was useful to pay the men their wages. Whenever he refused to obey the shop delegate, the latter would get the men to go out on strike, and then the union would declare a strike against him and refuse to supply him with other workers.

Now the times were dull, and if the men should refuse to work under the new rules the contractors would close their shops. They could afford to keep them closed until March.

Acting Captain Kirschner of the Eleventh Police Precinct said that so far the locked-out men had caused any trouble, and therefore he had not detailed special policemen to keep the peace. However, he had his detectives watching them.

Meyer Schoenfeld, the former manager of the tailors, said yesterday that people had called it, and we could, all day, urging him to resume the management of the brotherhood, but he had refused. Then they told him they would send 500 tailors after him to-day. He had resigned his position on account of differences with the Executive Committee.

"The employers act wisely," Schoenfeld said, "they will yet beat the contractors. The contractors want to force the men to strike, but I don't think they are strong enough to lock out all the men. The Brotherhood of Tailors is stronger than ever now. It has a fund in its treasury, and will not ask any other union for pecuniary aid."

The clothing contractors in Brooklyn are following the example of those in New-York, and are also locking out their men. They have also put up notices in the shops repudiating their agreement with the Brotherhood of Tailors. Delegates from Tailors' Unions Nos. 27, 55, and 90 of Brooklyn reported that several shops had shut down, and 2,000 men had been locked out.

The locked-out men will hold a mass meeting in Cooper Union this week.

REUNITED AFTER MANY YEARS

A Mother and Son, Separated Long Ago, Find Each Other.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Dec. 15.—W. L. Babbitt, one of the best-known lumber drummers of the Mississippi Valley, is rejoicing over his reunion with his mother, from whom he was stolen thirty-two years ago. At that time Babbitt's parents, wealthy Chicago people, separated. Babbitt was then five years old. Soon after the separation he was stolen by his father, who kept him secreted in Missouri. His distracted mother spent all she had in endeavoring to recover her child, but in vain. Finally she removed to Niles, Mich., and later to Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, where she lived with a brother.

Meantime, her son grew up, and, learning of his kidnapping, sought his mother. Unknown to him, she had assumed her maiden name of Hettie Davis. Babbitt was in Niles, Mich., last week, and chanced to tell in a customer's office the story of his life. A man named Hunter happened to be present who had known Mrs. Babbitt during her residence in Niles, and through him Babbitt learned that his mother was alive in Cuyahoga Falls.

He hastened there at once, and a joyful reunion followed. She came with her son to his home in Crawfordsville yesterday. Mrs. Babbitt is a cousin of ex-Postmaster General Bissell.

MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S LONG LIFE

Thirty-first Anniversary Celebration in the Central Baptist Church.

The thirty-first anniversary of the Missionary Society of the Bible School of the Central Baptist Church was celebrated last night in the church, in West Forty-second Street. An elaborate musical programme was given under the direction of Prof. P. B. Sparks, assisted by Miss Anna Park.

Col. Alexander S. Bacon delivered an address, congratulating the society on the conclusion of another year's successful work.

The Rev. Frank M. Goodchild, the pastor, also made an address, reviewing the work of the year. The officers of the society for the ensuing year are: President—Frank M. Tyson; Vice President—George W. Cokefair; Secretary—William C. Mott; Assistant Secretary—Frank E. Burggraf; Treasurer—G. A. Burggraf.

Took Other People's Money.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Dec. 15.—George W. McCammon, the agent at Farmersburg, fifteen miles from here, of the Evansville and Terre Haute Road, also of the Adams Express Company, has, it is said, run away and taken from $2,500 to $4,000 of money intrusted to the express company.

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

NOW SUPPLIED IN "SPLITS."

Ask for "Splits" at the Restaurants and Bars.

FRANCIS SCHLATTER THE HEALER

He and His Work the Subject of a Sermon by the Rev. Dr. C. H. Eaton—No New Phenomenon.

In the Church of the Divine Paternity last night the Rev. Dr. C. H. Eaton preached on "The Moral Significance of Healer Schlatter and His Work," to a large congregation. Dr. Eaton said, in part:

"Francis Schlatter is no new phenomenon. As those sick of various diseases try to come under real or supposed healing power, so an army of incurables, with supplicating arms extended, visit Lourdes or St. Anne de Beaupré, but in ancient times as well there were tablets hung in Greek and Roman temples as votive offerings by those who had been healed of blindness or lameness, while Egypt, Babylonia, and the East have as marvelous miracles.

"A similar excitement existed in this city in the early part of the century, which was called at the time the 'Imposture of Matthias.' It must be said of the Alsacian peasant, however, that his work is marked by absolute sincerity and complete unselfishness. He is not healing for money. He resists the great temptation of the age—material gain. Whether he works real cures or not scientific evidence is not at hand. That there is something in the effect of one personality on another which we cannot gauge or understand is doubtless true. It is hardly possible to measure the influence of the mind upon the body.

"I am not a believer in faith cures. Prof. Charcot has said: 'Faith cure is an ideal method, since it often attains its end when all other measures have failed.'

"While the evidence is as incomplete as now we have no right to be dogmatic. The real significance of Schlatter's work is moral, being a revolt against materialism in the interests of Spiritualism. The present age has been fed upon husks. It demands food which satisfies the hunger of the soul. We have filled our storehouses with gold and covered our bodies with costly clothing, while we have allowed our souls to go naked of the robes of righteousness and starve for the want of the bread of heaven.

"This has been a marvelous age, and undoubtedly material invention and the accumulation of wealth are God ordained, but when we get below the surface in every human life we find higher demands than those that are satisfied with merely material things.

"Schlatter cares nothing for the material side of life, and everything for the spiritual side, so that we may account for the influence which he exerts in a large measure upon the ground of the admiration all men have for unselfish service of others. 'Here is a man,' men say, 'who has no price, who cannot be bought.'

"Another element of Schlatter's power is the exaltation of the ideal. He strives to live, in a world of temptation and selfishness, an ideal life. He hears the voice of the Father and is at once obedient. His perfect trust in Divine Providence may seem to some fanatical, but at the same time the man of affairs, the selfish, prudent timeserver feels that his life is higher than his own, and, although he will not sacrifice himself to the ideal, he yet honors it in another."

In concluding his sermon, Dr. Eaton said:

"At the end of the nineteenth century leisure is to come as the result of material invention and discovery and the accumulation of wealth, the study of the mind is coming into prominence such as it has not held during the last century. Men of leisure and science are studying psychic phenomena of every kind, and, while in many cases their results may seem very meagre and unimportant, yet all this interest shows that in the coming century a new psychology must be developed and perhaps vast changes will take place both in the moral and religious attitude of the masses."

DEATH FROM AN UMBRELLA THRUST

Michael Healy Dies in St. Vincent's Hospital Without Having Told Who Assaulted Him.

Coroner's Physician O'Hanlon made an autopsy yesterday on the body of Michael Healy of 8 Grove Street, who died in St. Vincent's Hospital, where he had been since Nov. 9, when he was assaulted with an umbrella by an unknown person.

The point of the umbrella was thrust into Healy's right eye. The autopsy showed that this caused cerebral meningitis, which resulted in death. The point of the umbrella fractured the frontal bone, and considerable pus was found on the brain.

The wound was of an unusual nature, and when the autopsy was made Coroner O'Meagher, Dr. Phelps, visiting surgeon to St. Vincent's, and Dr. Kyle, the house surgeon, watched the proceeding with interest.

The police of the Charles Street Station have been working on the case since Healy was wounded, but they have not obtained enough information to warrant an arrest.

Healy would not say who assaulted him. He was delirious most of the time, but on one occasion he declared that when he got well he would "get even" with his assailant.

The only witness to the assault was William C. Dauphin of 114 Perry Street. He saw Healy before daylight on the morning of Nov. 9 walking along Hudson Street, near Broome. Healy was going toward his home, at 8 Grove Street, where he boarded with his brother, Edward Healy, a City Marshal under Mayor Strong's appointment.

Dauphin, who was on the opposite side of the street, saw two men meet Healy, who rushed at the men as if to strike them. One of the men raised his umbrella and punched Healy in the eye with it. Both men then disappeared.

Healy cried out in pain, and turned to a lamppost for support. Dauphin asked Healy what the cause of the trouble was.

"This is what I got for being a good fellow," Healy replied. He would explain no further.

Dauphin took Healy to the Charles Street Police Station, and he was sent to the hospital. The police and the Coroner were unable to get a statement from him.

Three detectives who worked on the case found that Healy had been in several saloons on the night before the assault, but they were unable to learn of his having had trouble with any one.

Healy was an oyster dealer. He was married, but had been living apart from his wife.

Pimples, blotches, blackheads, red, rough, and oily skin, prevented by **Cuticura Soap**, the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet and nursery. The only preventive of pimples, because the only preventive of inflammation of the pores.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. Newbery & Sons, 1, King-Edward-st., London. Potter Drug & Chemical Corp., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

JOHN MORLEY ON CARLYLE

His Address at the Memorial Meeting in Chelsea on Dec. 4.

The meeting to hand over Carlyle's house in trust as a memorial was held in the gymnasium of the Polytechnic Institute, Chelsea, London, on the afternoon of Dec. 4. John Morley presided, and the following is the address he made:

"We have gone through what I think you will all agree is a very interesting act. London has not hitherto been particularly distinguished for cherishing the memorials of her most illustrious citizens. A beginning has been made recently in the shape of putting tablets on houses where great writers and great men have lived and done great work, but this which we have witnessed the consummation of to-day is an act the piety of which—using that word in its true sense—I think all here will agree in recognizing as a good sign of the times. [Cheers.] Chelsea has had lots of distinguished residents. It is one of the oldest, I think, of the London suburbs; and it has had a great number of eminent men living in it. There has never been a more eminent, remarkable, and distinguished figure among its residents than Carlyle. [Cheers.] I think it cannot be denied, whatever we may think of certain individual opinions of his, that he was the foremost figure in English literature during a considerable portion of his life and the life of most of us here. [Cheers.]

The "Sage" of Chelsea.

"He is called almost habitually by a name from which I dissent—the 'Sage' of Chelsea. I think that a sage is just what he was not. [Laughter.] In my judgment that is the very last word that ought to be applied to him. I believe I know at least one, and I am not sure I do not know two, residents of Chelsea at this moment to whom I would more willingly give the name 'sage' than to Carlyle. A poet, an artist, a prophet, a preacher, if you will; but the very opposite of a sage, because I, for my part—I hope you will not think me pedantic—prefer to reserve that particular word for men in our own day like Goethe, like Wordsworth, and like Emerson. Carlyle was far too stormy and tempestuous a person. [A laugh.] He was too systematically opposed to anything like balance. He was so uniformly on the side of emphasis and over-emphasis that when you apply that word 'sage' to Carlyle I beg you to consider whether you are using the right word. No two men did he less resemble than Goethe and Wordsworth. Far from him was their radiant sanity of vision and their serene humanity. All this was clear enough from his books, but when he was dead there came to be nine or ten volumes about his life. When those volumes of biography, autobiography, and correspondence appeared, the world was for a moment shocked. A critic has said that 'Carlyilism is the mate of Byronism. It is Byronism with a bass pipe and a shaggy bosom, but the prevailing temper of Carlyilism is the temper of Byronism.' Well, the revelation of Carlyle's domesticities provoked the same sort of outcry after his death that followed similar revelations with respect to Lord Byron during his life. I think this point has been thoroughly well dealt with by my distinguished friend, Mr. Frederic Harrison. Mr. Harrison has put it, as it seems to me, on that all events, one aspect of it exactly in the right way. He says that everything in that little house which we are thinking of to-night, everything so far as its past is concerned, ought to be regarded as something that happened in Brobdingnag, my scale to read it in, and my colossal scale of Brobdingnag in order to form a moral judgment. There was a giant lived in that house. The husband and wife railed at one another like the giant and giantess in a fairy tale. The cocks and hens, of which readers of these volumes know only too much, are as large as ostriches, and scream and crow with the power of a steam whistle, [laughter,] and the smallest creature on a bed is as big as a hedgehog. [Laughter.]

"I think that Mr. Harrison could not have put that aspect of the case more truly. You must remember, when you are for a moment estranged and alienated by those so-called revelations, that you are dealing with a man and also with a woman who were not ordinary persons, and who used most strenuous language [laughter] and experienced profound emotions upon what most of us would find tolerably ordinary occasions calling for no such display. That Carlyle was not a patient man, that he thought ill of his age, that he considered many of his contemporaries, even eminent contemporaries, as really poor creatures—we know all these things. I said just now that he did not resemble Emerson, and on the point which I humbly submit to you—may be held in wrong fashion, and a wrong opinion may be held in such a way as to make it almost more valuable than a right one, and that the practical value of an opinion depends in no small degree upon what sort of man holds it. That was the great doctrine which underlay all Carlyle's best criticism, and I hope we shall all of us judge him in the same generous, and, as I think, sound fashion. Of course, there may be on these occasions of canonizing a saint an advocate of the devil. If there were, he could find plenty to say against Carlyle's opinions. He was, no doubt, to some extent, against human reason. He was, I am sorry to say, in the most vital historical case of his generation, against human freedom, and these, no doubt, are serious flaws. But do not let us overestimate.

Personal Reminiscences.

"It was my god fortune years ago to visit this illustrious man from time to time in his little house in Cheyne Row, and I see friends around me who I know shared that privilege, and I believe they will agree with me that no more courteous, kindly, cheery, considerate, and encouraging friend and counselor could be desired for a young man of letters coming to London to try his literary fortune. [Cheers.] He railed, he cursed, he denounced many things which I then and still permit myself to value. He systematically denounced logic. He particularly reviled political economy, which in that day had not been banished to a remote planet. [A laugh.] He was very anxious always to warn you on no account to do two things—he often repeated it—on no account should one write poetry, and on no account aspire to any performance in the direction of what is called London wit. [Laughter.] Natural and constitutional limitations prevented me from error in either of those two directions. [Laughter.] In one sense Carlyle has been taken far too seriously. He himself constantly broke out with friends here who knew him in great fits of coarse laughter when one of his own excessive extravagances of speech was pointed out to him, and he was always capable of being brought to reason—or rather to consider reasonably any proposition that was laid before him, although at first he was antagonistic to it. 'I remember once going along with a very eminent statesman of the present day to see Carlyle when a question which still agitates the public mind was prominently before the public—the question of temperance. The point was that my eminent companion desired to compensate the publican who should be dispossessed of his license. Carlyle flamed out in most furious wrath at this proposal; he struck his chair, and declared in tones of thunder that if any publican came to him for compensation he would bid him go to his father the devil. [Laughter.] My eminent companion took this with composure and then stated the case for his own view, and I really think that by the time my friend had ceased from his exposition Carlyle was converted; at all events, he said, in the most patient way, 'Well, there may be more in it than I thought there was.' I am only indicating that to show that he was well aware that what he was saying was, if closely viewed, extravagant. He was certainly one of the most good-natured men in a thousand ways that one could know. I chanced to have said in print that it took him thirty volumes in which to compress his gospel of silence. I was rather nervous the next time I saw him. [Laughter.] So far from being angry, I think he rather enjoyed the jest. But my recollection of him in those days is also, I must add, the same impression which I suppose most of us have got from his books—that there was more inspiration than direction about Carlyle.

Carlyle as a Truth Seeker.

"For a clear, steady view of things, for the patient handling of complex problems, you look to this volcanic man in vain. In those days the earnest pilgrim went away from Chelsea down to Blackheath, where he found Mill, diligent, patient, magnanimous, loving truth and ever seeking it, but, knowing what Carlyle hardly knew, that truth is not always easy to find. [Hear, hear.] I think it was Pascal who used the expression, Cherchez en gémissant—seek truth with many sighs. Carlyle sought it. He seized truth by the hair of the head, and sought it with objurgations and imprecations. But he was not really impenitent. He knew, I repeat, when he was extravagant, and, as I have said already, in the most historical event of his time in many aspects—I mean the war of secession—sympathized not with what some of us think the wrong side, and he was uniformly unfavorable to America and American institutions, as his correspondence with Emerson sufficiently shows. But even with regard to America, there is a passage in his letters to Emerson which I should like to read, as showing that he was well aware that some of his propositions were untenable, and that he was constantly ready to modify extravagant opinions. 'Though,' he says to Emerson, 'in my occasional explosions against anarchy, I still privately whisper to myself'—this was in 1871, after the war was over and reconstruction was practically begun—'could any Frederick William, or any Frederick, or the most perfect governor that ever was, realize, could he guide forward what is America's essential task at present faster or more completely than what is called anarchical America is now doing?' In other words, this great man, this preacher and hero worshipper, this man who was constantly calling on nations and peoples to get their strong man, and then let him do what he likes, and all would go well—he, I say, was so open to teaching that he practically admitted that the democracy of a self-governing community was accomplishing one of the most difficult tasks that any community could face, with a success which one might look in vain for in a Frederick, or anybody of that stamp.

Will Carlyle's Work Endure?

"All the most interesting questions are incapable of answer, and that is true of the interesting question whether the chief works of Carlyle, as it has been put by a distinguished critic, belonged to that class of works which attain an enduring and increasing power, or to that other class which effect great things for one or two generations, and then become practically obsolete? Some think, and will ultimately tend to fall into the latter class, rather than to the first. My own judgment is—I am not going to prophesy; I reserve all prophecy for nearer fields—that their day will not be over for a very long day. [Cheers.] It is quite true that a man who writes in the dialect that Carlyle did is heavily handicapped. The classical writers are those who have written in English, and not Carlylese, and I am one of those for whom, in spite of the great attraction and merits of Carlyle's language, a more English language is good enough. It is evident also, that many of his verdicts, both on great men and on great events, will not stand. It is inevitable with the change of opinion that some of his principles, if they ever ought to have stood, will certainly stand no longer. But when you have made all the deductions you place under each of those heads and any other heads you like, there are in Carlyle's writings so many powerful things, so many manly, bracing, and invigorating things, so many powerful and tender things, of which you may say, as he himself says in the passage from Francesca in the 'Divine Comedy,' they are 'woven of rainbows on a ground of eternal black'—all these things, I say, are scattered with so profound and untiring a hand through his writings that we may trust them to attract readers for a long time to come in spite of the perishable nature of much of the material in which these are imbedded. [Cheers.] I do not think that anybody was as veracious as Carlyle implored us all to be; I should doubt whether anybody now living has read through the whole of Carlyle's 'Frederick the Great.' [Laughter.] But, if people ever cease to turn it over, if they ever cease to regard it as a living book, worthy of admiration, they will lose some of the most graphic pictures of men and of women, some of the most exquisite comedy, some of the finest satire, and some of the most vivid and powerful battle pieces that are to be found among the productions of any literary genius of any age. [Cheers.]

Carlyle on Social Problems.

"When we go to the social pieces, 'Chartism' and 'Latter-Day Pamphlets,' and so forth, I think it is much more doubtful. They are certainly full of a true social spirit; they breathe a burning indignation against social drones and shams. As has been truly said, Carlyle had a deep sympathy with the suffering, though he had a perfect scorn for fools; but these pamphlets, I think, betray in every page of them a writer who had never come to close quarters with the immensely difficult and complex questions which he had undertaken to handle and on which he undertook to give his generation light. I think for this question of 'Chartism' and 'Latter-Day Pamphlets' you need a knowledge of fact and of detail such as Carlyle not only never possessed, but never tried to possess, and what was much worse, he scorned other people for trying to acquire. In another region of his multifarious work I had the chance to read over again yesterday, during a railway journey, his essay on Burns. This essay, with 'Sartor Resartus,' had when I was at Oxford—and I think in the generation slightly anterior to mine it had the same effect—upon many of us the effect that Cardinal Newman's sermons had on two or three generations before. I mean they stirred the spirit of those who came into contact with them. The essay on Burns was written in 1828, and, to the best of my knowledge and belief, for a good many years nobody knew that any very remarkable contribution had been made in that essay. It was, I suppose, twenty-five years after it was published that it began to exert that great formative influence by which, as I say, my generation was so influenced. I confess that yesterday it struck me that this essay, coming to it as though it were a fresh essay, because, as I say, it was years since I had read it—it struck me that its proofs of deep literary judgment, with its association of Burns's work with the soul of the writer, with its union of a stern verdict upon conduct with a merciful judgment and a merciful sentence, it struck me that the teaching of such an essay was just as much needed, and is as likely to be useful now as it was then for those who are just crossing the threshold of life. [Cheers.]

Carlyle and Science.

"Carlyle ran across many of the elements and forces that push society forward, but against science he was more resolutely antagonistic than to any other force of his time, and yet science was the great progressive force during a considerable portion of his life. But he never ceased to speak of it with a profound contempt and a sincere contempt. If he had said that natural science and discoveries in natural science do not cover the whole field of human life, and that wisdom in these things is a very poor substitute for moral wisdom and the wisdom of conduct, of course nobody would have been able to gainsay him. But he used to go much further than that. He was contemptuous to an almost maniacal degree of the speculations and work of that great man of science, so patient, so untiring, so serene, who from his quiet hilltop in Kent, shook the whole world of European thought. As was said by Mr. Arthur Balfour the other day, it is now a matter of common knowledge, belief, and conviction, the common property of all educated men, to look on the material world in which we live from the evolutionary standpoint, and perhaps the same standpoint is applicable to phenomena not material, but to some moral and social phenomena.

Carlyle as a Teacher.

"But, however that may be, however that point of view may be applied to wider and wider fields, we shall still be in need of such a teacher as Carlyle, and the value of his teaching will not be by one jot or one tittle impaired by any number of discoveries, or the proof of any number of hypotheses flowing from them. Carlyle, although not a poet in form, yet had a poetic grandeur and fervid sublimity of imagination which enabled him to do some of the things that great poets do. His genius, like a great roving flashlight or searchlight, revealed afresh in forms of his own and in language of his own the vast mysteries by which the little life of man is encompassed. He makes, and, as I think, wisely makes, regeneration lie in the building up of the individual character, in the truth of the individual himself, in his absolute sincerity. He wages unrelenting war against conventionalities and formalism, and he will allow no man to be the slave of even the highest sounding word or unexamined principle. He incessantly warns us to make for the essence, to pierce to the inner soul in character, to the real force in great events and movements, to seek the spirit, not the letter. All this, no doubt, sounds commonplace, but it was the fire of his genius, almost unrivalled in the moral and the spiritual field, which enabled Carlyle to make all this alive with a consuming and incomparable power. [Cheers.] I do not know if any of you remember a saying of Goethe's, when once somebody asked him what was the particular value and significance of his work. He said, 'After all, there are here and there worthy people who are enlightened by my books, and whoever reads them and takes the trouble to understand them, will recognize that he has got from them a certain internal freedom.' And that is, in my judgment, what Carlyle confers upon us, what he conferred upon those of us who were first taught by him, and confers upon those to-day who seek wisdom from him—an internal freedom. You learn that you ought to shake yourself free from conventionalities and formalism, that you ought to judge matters for yourself and to be yourself. As I say, that is commonplace now, partly because he made it so, but he made all these maxims, and he gave all this counsel, a fire and spirit which has made him not only one of the foremost literary figures of his own time, which is a comparatively small thing, but one of the great moral forces of this country for all time. [Cheers.]"

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FIFTH AVENUE,

Between 26th and 27th Sts.

SALOON WATCHERS MORE CAUTIOUS

Policemen Found It Difficult to Secure Reliable Evidence of Excise Violations Yesterday.

Liquor dealers are becoming more crafty in the violation of the Sunday excise laws. The watchers on the inside of the back doors are becoming more and more proficient, and seem instinctively to detect a policeman in citizen's clothes under whatever guise he tries to gain admittance.

The door opener never unchains the lock, and smilingly tells the policeman that no liquor is sold. A humorous bartender remarked to a policeman in disguise who was begging to be admitted that "no spider cop" could get into his parlor, and then banged the door in the disgusted policeman's face.

Flower dealers were generally allowed to ply their trade unmolested. Bakeries complied with the law to close up at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

At the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station only one man was arrested for excise violation. He was Louis Strauss, who has a saloon at 221 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, where he also lives. Policeman Hervey followed a customer in yesterday morning, and found several customers there, and bottles on the bar. He arrested Strauss.

In the Tenderloin Precinct, also, only one arrest was made. George Avery admitted Policeman McGuire, who said he was very thirsty and arrested him for selling liquor.

Policeman Regan of the Elizabeth Street Station claimed to have been roughly treated at O'Rourke's saloon, 180 Park Row. The police suspected that the excise law was being violated there, and sent Regan to watch. Regan said he saw several customers go into the basement, and attempted to follow them. Daniel Hogan of 182 Park Row rushed upon Regan and knocked him down. The policeman arrested Hogan, and locked him up as a lookout.

O'Rourke, the proprietor, who was standing outside the saloon, said Hogan kept a hat store in the basement, and while he was eating, the policeman went down the stairway and broke in the door, smashing in a pane of glass, and dragging Hogan out. There were fifty-eight excise arrests yesterday. The previous Sunday there were fifty-four.

Sing Sing Saloons All Closed.

SING SING, Dec. 15.—This has been a positively dry Sunday here. Chief of Police Corrigan and his assistants tried without success to find a saloon with a side door open, but they were all closed and locked. Some of the saloon keepers had raised their curtains to show that the saloon was empty.

One saloon was found open down at Sparta, the southern suburb of this village. The proprietor, John Lupe, will be arraigned in court to-morrow to answer.

The saloon keepers say they are willing to close on Sundays if they will all do it, but they do not want a few to do business, while the others obey the law.

HUSBAND AND WIFE TOOK THE PLEDGE

Fitzgerald Charged Her with Drunkenness and Decided to Reform, Too.

James Fitzgerald of 513 West Forty-third Street appeared in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday as complainant against his wife, Margaret, whom he charged with drunkenness. He said that on Saturday night when he remonstrated with her for her habits she drove him from the house and hit him on the head with a stove lifter. She had followed him into the street, where he had caused her arrest.

Fitzgerald offered to take his wife back and withdraw the complaint if she would take the pledge.

"Do you ever drink?" asked Magistrate Wentworth.

"Oh, yes, I drink," said Fitzgerald, "but I don't get drunk."

"Was your wife a drinking woman when you married her?" continued the Magistrate.

"She never drank a drop until long after we were married," was the answer.

Magistrate Wentworth suggested that Fitzgerald's example might have had something to do with his wife's habits and asked why he did not sign the pledge also.

Fitzgerald thought the matter over and agreed to the proposition.

He and his wife signed a pledge not to drink intoxicating liquors for a year and left the court together.

Letter Carriers Elect Officers.

Brooklyn Letter Carriers' Branch, No. 41 of the National Letter Carriers' Association, held its annual meeting in Saengerbund Hall, Schermerhorn and Smith Streets, Brooklyn, last evening. Five hundred letter carriers were present; 378 votes were cast.

The following officers were elected: President—Peter F. Ralph; Vice President—Charles Hahn; Recording Secretary—Theodore Peck; Financial Secretary—John Pool; Treasurer—John Tynan; Trustees—Theodore Heinzling, John P. Hogan, and John McNally.

Tandem Bicycle Riders Arrested.

Samuel Foley of 63 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street and Herbert Rosenstein of 107 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street were arrested yesterday for riding a bicycle at a too great speed in the Park. They were on a tandem, and gave a mounted policeman a long chase before they were caught.

Police Dog Nellie a Proud Mother.

Nellie, the big Newfoundland dog which belongs to the police of the harbor patrol boat, is the proud mother of five beautiful puppies. Nellie was found, a waif of the streets, several months ago, and taken to the patrol boat.

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Solid Silver Table Ware.

Everything needed for the table in many new and beautiful forms.

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Open Evenings until Christmas.

A SYNAGOGUE'S GOLDEN JUBILEE

Beth Israel Bikur Cholim Celebrated Fifty Years of Existence with Feasting, Music and Dancing.

The Congregation Beth Israel Bikur Cholim, that has its synagogue at Seventy-second Street and Lexington Avenue, celebrated its golden jubilee yesterday afternoon and evening by a banquet and ball at the Grand Central Palace, Lexington Avenue and Forty-fourth Street. It is one of the old Jewish congregations of this city that have gradually moved up town, and now possesses one of the ornamental synagogues of New-York. While still preserving the old orthodox style, it has within the past two years introduced innovations in the shape of an organ and choir.

This congregation was first organized in 1845 under the name of Beth Israel, and worshipped in the synagogue at 13 Centre Street. It moved to Centre and Worth Streets in 1854, and several years later bought the old Temple Emanu-El, at 56 Chrystie Street, and consolidated with the Bikur Cholim Congregation, and since then they have been known as one congregation, the Beth Israel Bikur Cholim. The congregation worshipped in Chrystie Street until 1887, when the present handsome synagogue was built, at a cost of over $100,000.

The Presidents of the Congregation Beth Israel were Samuel Carter, Mr. Gumprecht, and S. Pinner, and the Presidents since the consolidation of the two congregations were Ellis Joseph, Isaac Levi, S. H. Kreuter, Newman Cohen, H. Harris, H. Warschauer, Jacob Bennett, Harris Rosenthal, and the present incumbent, Morris Goldstein, who was yesterday the recipient of the wishes of many of the members that he should live to be 120 years old.

The congregation had a religious celebration of its fiftieth anniversary last Friday in the synagogue, when the rabbi, the Rev. Dr. Falk Vidaver, delivered the oration of the day, and addresses were made by President Goldstein, Abraham Weiss, and others.

The banquet yesterday afternoon was greatly enjoyed by the members of the congregation and their friends. They were entertained by concert music, and when coffee had been served President Goldstein delivered a welcome address, and the Rev. Dr. Vidaver responded to the toast, "The Day We Celebrate," in which he contrasted the life of an individual with that of a congregation, and said: "At fifty a man has reached the zenith of life, and then, according to the laws of nature, he begins going down hill. A congregation that has reached its fiftieth year, however, is just breaking out into the bloom of youth—vigorous, strong, and full of hope in the future."

The toast, "Our Guests," was responded to by A. L. Katz. Newman Conen responded to the toast, "Our Congregation." S. Cohen responded to "The Ladies," and E. Pisco to "Our Country." After the speaking there was dancing.

GOMPERS'S FRIENDS DEFEATED

Central Labor Union Refuses to Congratulate Him on Being Elected President of American Federation of Labor.

The Central Labor Union became excited yesterday trying to determine whether Samuel Gompers, who has been elected President of the American Federation of Labor, should be congratulated on his election, and, if so, to what extent. The discussion showed that he has admirers in this organization, and that there are those in it who do not admire him.

Delegate Johnson offered a resolution stating that "We find in the re-election of Samuel Gompers as President of the American Federation of Labor a reason for special gratification, because it indicates a strong and vigorous resistance to the crafty tactics of those Socialists that unwisely insist on the disruption of trades unions as the condition precedent to their co-operative commonwealth."

A delegate observed that there was no more sense in taking this action to abuse the Socialists than there was in flaunting a red flag before a mad bull.

"Let us flaunt the red flag," cried Delegate Edwards, "and let the bull shake his tail as much as he wants."

Delegate McDermott of the plasterers said he did not like to blow everybody's horn, he liked Gompers well enough, but there was no need to hoist any one man over another before the Central Labor Union.

Delegate Bogert thought Mr. Gompers a wonderful man, and fully deserving of praise by the Central Labor Union.

Delegate McGill thought that Socialist doctrines were right. Even the Central Labor Union believed in Government ownership of telegraph and telephones.

"If you indorse the Socialists they will overrun this place," remarked Delegate Farley.

An amendment to the resolution was offered, in which it was proposed to strike out the clause relative to the Socialists, and then a substitute was offered that the Secretary should write to Mr. Gompers congratulating him. On a vote both the substitute and the amendment were lost, and then the original motion itself was voted on and defeated.

Delegate Weichers of the bakers complained that Socialist workmen had taken the places of union bakers, who had struck against a reduction of their wages.

Delegate C. H. Seidner of the insurance canvassing agents complained that several large insurance companies did not treat their agents fairly. They promised them high commissions, but paid them very little. He said there were about 500,000 insurance canvassing agents in this State, and that they were going to organize.

ILLINOIS IS STILL A GREAT CORN STATE

Its Crop This Year Has Been Exceeded Only Four Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 15.—A bulletin on corn issued by the Illinois Department of Agriculture yesterday says:

Reports received by the department from crop correspondents show that the shortage in the wheat crop this year is more than compensated for by the immense yield of corn, which has been exceeded but four times, in 1875, 1877, 1879, and 1888.

On the reported area of 6,925,000 acres, 267,425,000 bushels were produced, an average of 39 bushels per acre. Both the largest area and yield were in the northern division of the State, 125,870,000 bushels being raised on 3,042,000 acres, or 41 bushels per acre; in Central Illinois, 2,850,000 acres produced 111,545,000 bushels, or 39 bushels per acre; while on an area of 1,032,000 acres, Southern Illinois produced but 30,101,000 bushels, an average of but 29 bushels per acre.

The large yield lowered the price of corn, which averaged but 21 cents per bushel on Dec. 1, and was very uniform throughout the State. Had the entire crop been sold at this price, the producers would have received $57,740,000.

It seems that Illinois is maintaining well its reputation as a corn State.

The Atlanta Medals to be Ready.

From The Chicago Tribune.

The total number of medals awarded at Atlanta is 1,543 and the number of diplomas 1,546. The home exhibitors are satisfied and the foreign exhibitors are equally satisfied, since an international jury passed upon their exhibits. The best of it all is, however, that all the diplomas and medals will be delivered before the close of the exposition, Dec. 31. The Columbian Exposition closed its doors over two years ago, and not a medal or diploma has been delivered yet, and no one knows for a certainty when they will be.

We Go to Flint's,

Christmas buyers are saying. A wealth of meaning in these words to those who want good furniture.

45 West 23d Street.

GREAT TRADE IN IRON ORE

All Previous Records Broken During the Past Season.

A BOOM IN LAKE SHIPBUILDING

More Vessels Needed to Carry the Output of the Northwestern Mines—Big Demand for Bessemer.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 15.—The close of a prosperous season of navigation on the lakes finds all records broken, both in orders for new ships and in the movement of iron ore. When the movement of iron ore from Lake Superior mines began last May there was no expectation among Cleveland sales agents that the total for the year would exceed 8,000,000 tons. Some estimates were closer to 7,500,000 tons. While 1894, with the stagnation that it brought to the iron trade everywhere, had a record of 7,748,000 tons of lake ore, no limitation then existed to the output, and a number of mines brought down more than they had sold.

The agreement that was perfected among the producers of old-range Bessemer, or steelmaking ores, early this year, was designed to limit the output of such ores to the probable demand. It was determined that 1895 should be a cleaning-up year, and it was calculated that in addition to the Bessemer ores in furnace yards and on Lake Erie docks last May 4,500,000 tons from the Marquette, Menominee, Gogebic, and Vermilion Ranges would be ample to supply the furnaces depending on these ores until navigation opened in 1896. No account was taken of the Mesaba Range in this arrangement.

The ore men believed, judging from the experience of 1893 and 1894, that the fineness of Mesaba ore and the difficulty furnacemen had experienced in using more than about one-fourth part of Mesaba in in their mixtures, would limit both the price and the demand for it, and, therefore, it could not be used as a club by furnacemen to beat down the price which the ore companies had fixed for standard Bessemer ores. This opinion has been well confirmed by the transactions of the past season. While there were a few apprehensive ore men, who were slow to believe that the small advance, ranging from 15 to 30 cents, made from 1894 prices for Bessemer ores would be paid by furnacemen without a contest, the shipping season barely had opened last May before it was apparent that the 4,500,000 tons of old-range Bessemers were going to be taken up to the last pound, with no questions as to price, or at least no demurrer.

High Prices Prevailed.

And when the boom in iron was in full swing in the Summer months and furnacemen were getting $16 and $17 for Bessemer pig iron, or a profit of from $5 to $6 a ton, the impression among ore men that they had been quite too modest in asking an increase on the ruinous prices of 1894 deepened into a firm conviction. It was then that the determination was formed by the ore interest that the Lake Superior region should have its inning in 1896.

Later the demand for Bessemer ores became so urgent, from the tremendous furnace capacity that became active, that the firms party to the gentlemen's agreement made an additional allotment of about 1,000,000 tons. Some of this ore sold at $4.50 for soft and at $5 for hard, or an advance of about $1.60 over the price fixed at the opening of the season. In some cases, however, the selling firms canceled these contracts in the Fall, because lake freights had gone far beyond the $1.25 limit stipulated in connection with the sale.

The expansion of the country's consumption of steel, and, therefore, of Bessemer ore, in the second and third quarters of 1895, was beyond anything dreamed of at the opening of the year. In 1894 it is estimated that the furnaces depending upon the Lake Superior mines used 5,500,000 tons of these ores in making Bessemer pig iron. In the first half of this year this consumption was increased to a yearly rate of 8,000,000 tons; and in the last three months the rate has jumped up, according to the estimate of the best authorities in the iron-ore trade, to between 9,000,000 and 10,000,000 tons. Ore men who thought two years ago that the competition of the Mesaba Range ores would close down some of the old-time properties that have long been the stand-by of blast furnacemen are beginning to see that the new range has prevented an actual ore famine.

In addition to the unprecedented consumption of steel the past year, there has been an unexpected recovery in the demand for iron. At the beginning of the season, it was thought by well-posted ore men that 1,000,000 tons of non-Bessemer ores might be brought down this year. Steel had been so rapidly taking the place of iron that it was believed by some that the requirements for mill iron could readily be met by drawing on ores already on Lake Erie docks, limiting the non-Bessemer ores brought down to the needs of furnaces producing iron for foundry uses.

Large Demand for Iron.

Instead of the 1,000,000 tons of non-Bessemers counted on, there has been the surprising movement of nearly 3,000,000 tons. The demand for steel in the midst of last Summer's iron boom was so much greater than the steel mills could supply, that even against the will of the trade, iron came into fresh favor.

Figures have just been collected here showing that, instead of the 8,000,000 tons from all ranges that were predicted by some of the best heads in the trade last Spring, there have been shipped from Lake Superior mines by water, in the season which closed this week, 10,237,992 tons of ore. This is by far the largest output in the history of the region. The largest amount shipped by water in any preceding year was 8,545,313 tons. In addition to this, there were 528,930 tons shipped from the mines by all-rail routes in 1892, making the total 9,074,243. This had been the banner record heretofore. But 1895 already goes more than 1,000,000 tons better, and, with all-rail shipments to South Chicago and to the charcoal furnaces in Michigan and Wisconsin, which will be computed at the end of the year, may yet reach a round 10,500,000 tons. The shipments for this year by ports are:

	Tons.
Marquette	1,079,385
Escanaba	2,860,172
Ashland	2,350,219
Two Harbors	2,118,156
Gladstone	106,211
Superior	117,884
Duluth	1,598,783
Total	10,233,910

Escanaba regains the lead as a shipping port, which it surrendered last year to Ashland. Two Harbors makes a prodigious stride forward. Owing to shipments from Mesaba mines, in addition to all the Vermilion Range's product, it rose to 1,373,258 tons last year; in the season just closed this is exceeded by nearly 750,000 tons. Duluth makes a smaller advance than was expected. Its total last year was 1,369,252 tons.

Record for Receipts Broken.

The receipts of ore at Lake Erie ports the past season exceed by 1,250,000 tons the greatest record ever achieved, reaching 8,112,228 tons. Of this amount, 4,415,712 tons were still on dock Dec. 11, when the last cargo came down. The shipments to blast furnaces from May 1 to Dec. 1 were 6,340,000 tons, or 1,300,000 tons more than in the big year 1892. Erie and Buffalo together received 1,500,000 tons this year, or 450,000 tons more than their best previous record. Eastern furnaces, which are supplied from these two points, took more ore in 1895 than in any other year in the history of the Lake Superior region.

The various ranges made approximately the outputs set down below. The infant Mesaba, that shipped but 4,945 tons in 1892, has pushed to the front in three years, displacing the veteran Marquette. The latter has led for forty years, with the exception of 1892, when the palm went to the Gogebic.

	Tons.
Mesaba Range	2,760,000
Gogebic Range	2,500,000
Marquette Range	2,010,000
Menominee Range	1,980,000
Vermilion Range	1,085,000

The record makers of other years, the Norrie, Chapin, and Chandler, held the lead in shipments the past season. The Chapin sent down 625,000 tons by water, the Chandler 604,000, and the Norrie proper 620,000, though if the East Norrie, the Pabst, and the Davis, constituting the "Norrie group," are reckoned together, the aggregate will be 915,000 or 920,000 tons. Other well-known producers that made good outputs in 1895 are: Minesota, 435,000 tons; Tilden, 410,000; Cleveland, 300,000; Iron Cliffs, 200,000; Lake Angeline, 310,000; Aurora, 235,000; Lake Superior, 324,000; Penn Mines, 300,000. Twenty properties, taking in three on the Gogebic, three on the Menominee, six on the Marquette, two on the Vermilion, and six on the Mesaba Range, produced 7,200,000 tons, or 70 per cent. of all the ore that came from seventy-five mines active in the Lake Superior region the past year. The Mesaba's contribution to the total does not bear out the common impression that the Minesota Iron Company and the Rockefeller Consolidated bestride the new range. Minesota properties sent 825,000 tons to market this year, and Rockefeller mined 525,000 tons, while independent producers contributed 1,400,000 tons.

Next Year's Proposed Shipments.

Next year, however, if signs are not misleading, the giants will make shipments proportioned to their splendid railroad, dock, and vessel facilities. The Fayal, Canton, and Auburn promise to be most actively worked by the Minesota Company, and the Adams, Lake Superior, and Rouchleau Ray by the Consolidated.

Something is to be gathered of the improved condition of Mesaba interests by the advance in consolidated stock the past year. The capitalization is $30,000,000, this including the railroad, with its docks. The par value of shares is $100. About a year ago transfers of stock, chiefly at Duluth, small holdings of those who sold out partly developed mines to the big company, were on a basis of $8.50. Within the past month $15 and $15.30 has been paid. The Minesota Iron Company's Mesaba properties, while they have been a heavy bill of expense thus far, in acquisition and development, have undoubtedly contributed their part to the improvement in Minesota shares, which from being sold at $40 in February of this year, brought $70 in the present month. The long-deferred Minesota dividend is now expected in early Spring.

Old-range iron mining stocks have been almost unheard of in the stock transfers of the year. Last year some heavy sacrifices were made by small holders, who believed that the bottom had dropped out. Republic Iron Company, for example, some of which sold as low as $5.50 a year ago, has paid $3 a share in dividends since Jan. 1, and is now worth $13 a share. The company's vessel property is perhaps more of an asset than its long-famed Marquette Range mine, that produced thousands of tons of twelve-dollar ore in the days of big profits and few mines.

The understanding that Lake Superior iron mines will get a profitable price in 1896 seems to be general. But what the advance is to be over the opening price of 1894 is still under cover. While the Bessemer Ore Association is at work on the problem, it would seem that the members themselves are yet in the dark. It is understood that the Minesota Iron Company and the Rockefeller Company, which it was predicted two years would wage a battle royal for supremacy on the new range, are likely to bring their Bessemer properties on the Mesaba into the arrangement.

Independents Follow Big Companies.

And the independent Mesaba producers, who have goodly royalties to pay, are only too glad to follow the example. While the condition of the iron trade in the past six months has taken some of the bullish sentiments out of the prophets of $4.50 Gogebic Bessemers, there is a confident feeling in the ore trade which signifies that the association is sure of its ability to maintain a position once taken. If the Mesaba companies should insist on too large a percentage of the output, there might be a hitch, if furnacemen have been using more of the fine ores the past year than was thought safe a year ago, and the new Carnegie furnaces at Duquesne are said to be planned with the view of taking larger proportions of Mesaba in the mixture. It is believed that the country's consumption of Lake Superior Bessemer ores is still close to the 10,000,000-ton mark, and if the Western railroad demand matures in the way the iron industry expects, shipments of Bessemer ores alone may reach that figure in 1896.

Briefly told, the story of the season of navigation just closed is one of high carrying charges and liberal earnings for all kinds of vessels, even to the class of small, low-grade wooden craft that were a short time ago absolutely unsalable, and which during the greater part of last year were tied to docks with no prospects of owners ever again moving them and paying running expenses. Modern ships have made money for their owners, and in some cases their earnings during the last three months of the season have doubled or trebled the net results of an ordinary season.

As a result of this change in conditions, lake shipbuilders now have in hand orders for forty-four steel vessels, valued at $7,806,000. This statement is in itself sufficient to indicate the change that has taken place in the lake marine since July last, when the first signs of returning prosperity in the iron business, coupled with indications of heavy crops of wheat and corn throughout the West, caused vessel owners to entertain some hope of profit in the smaller class of vessels, which for two previous seasons had suffered heavy losses through the introduction of big steel steamers of 3,000 to 4,000 tons capacity. But the period of high freights, such as have characterized the closing months of this season, is to be shorter than in time past. The capacity of shipyards engaged in construction of steel vessels has increased to an extent that many at best understood by putting down a few figures as to the amount of freight that will be moved in a single season by the new vessels now under contract.

Many Ships to Carry Freight.

Five of the total of forty-four new ships are for passenger service, while thirty-nine others will engage entirely in coarse freight trades. On a draught of but 14 feet 6 inches, which is the limit at present from Lake Superior, these thirty-nine freight vessels will carry in a season of little more than seven months, fully 2,675,000 tons of iron ore. Nearly all of them are of the modern type of lake carrier, with keel length of 400 feet and over, and a capacity of 4,000 gross tons on the draught named. In the matter of propelling machinery, also, marked increase of power is the rule. The triple-expansion engines of nearly all of the big steamers in the new fleet will develop 1,800 to 2,000 horse power, thus enabling them to tow a steel barge of equal capacity, and sometimes two such barges, at the rate of nine to ten miles an hour. Thus it will be seen it is a matter of only a little time—probably two seasons, and certainly not more—until the output of the shipyards again catches up to the volume of freight to be moved and cuts down freight charges that have permitted of a profit in vessel property of all kinds during the past season.

But the older class of vessels, and especially the second-grade wooden ships that are given a short lease of life through the present period of prosperity, must go, and with their departure comes the evidence, one year more forcibly than another, that a control of practically the entire transportation business of the lakes will soon be in the hands of strong corporations.

Number and Value of Vessels.

The number and value of vessels under construction in the different shipyards follow:

F. W. Wheeler & Co., West Bay, Mich.—Six steel steamers, each of about 4,000 tons capacity, and costing from $225,000 to $250,000 each; two steel tow barges, each of about 4,000 tons capacity, and costing $150,000 each.

Chicago Ship Building Company, South Chicago, Ill.—Two steel steamers, one costing $220,000, and the other $250,000, and of the 3,500 and 4,000 tons capacity, respectively; six steel tow barges, each of 4,000 tons capacity, and costing $150,000 each.

Detroit Dry Dock Company, Detroit, Mich.—Steel sidewheel passenger steamer valued at $350,000; three steel steamers of 4,000 tons capacity each, and valued at $255,000 each; one steel lumber-carrying steamer valued at $140,000, and capable of carrying about 2,000 tons.

Cleveland Ship Building Company, Cleveland, Ohio—Three steel steamers, each capable of carrying 4,000 tons, and each valued at about $255,000.

Globe Iron Works Company, Cleveland, Ohio—Three steel steamers, each of 4,000 tons capacity and $280,000 valuation; one revenue cutter for United States Government, valued at $147,000.

American Steel Barge Company, West Superior, Wis.—Two steel steamers and two steel tow barges, all of whaleback type, and each capable of carrying 4,000 tons. The steamers are valued at about $225,000 each and the tow barges at $160,000 each.

Union Dry Dock Company, Buffalo, N. Y.—A steel steamer valued at $180,000 and of about 2,700 tons capacity; steel steam yacht, valued at $65,000.

Capt. James Davidson, West Bay City, Mich.—Two wooden steamers, one valued at $145,000 and the other at $80,000; three wooden schooners, each valued at $85,000 and each of 3,000 tons capacity.

Alexander Anderson, Marine City, Mich.—Wooden schooner, valued at $32,000, and capable of carrying 1,200 tons.

Abram Smith & Sons, Algonac, Mich.—Wooden schooner, valued at $32,000, and of 1,200 tons capacity.

Simon Langell, St. Clair, Mich.—Wooden schooner of 2,200 tons capacity and costing $[illegible]. Jenks Ship Building Company, [illegible] Mich.—Steamer of 2,000 tons capacity, valued at $80,000.

Bertram Engine Works, Toronto, Ontario—Steel side-wheel passenger steamer, valued at $175,000.

Racine Boat Manufacturing Company, Racine, Wis.—Steel steam yacht, valued at $65,000.

The Effect on Freights.

No great amount of figuring is necessary to show the effect that this big new fleet will have on freights next season, and especially during the latter part of the year, when all of them will be in commission. They are all to leave the shipyards on or before Aug. 15 of next year, and up to that time every shipyard on the lakes that engages in the building of metal vessels will be crowded with work. The climax was reached in this shipbuilding boom when the firm of Pickands, Mather & Co. of Cleveland, representing John D. Rockefeller and the Minnesota Steamship Company, gave the builders orders for fourteen vessels—eight steamers and six tow barges—every one of which is to carry 4,000 tons on Lake Superior draught. They will cost in the aggregate $3,000,000.

Twelve of them are for John D. Rockefeller and two for the Minnesota Steamship Company, which already owns a fleet of fourteen ships. This order from Mr. Rockefeller is an indication of the strong hands into which the business is drifting. He was in the iron ore business on the Mesaba Range, and he declared when lake freight rates reached high figures during the latter part of the Summer, prohibiting an increased output of ore, that he would never again be caught in such a position. But other corporations in the ore business have been fortifying themselves in this regard for six or eight years past, and in another year or two the indtvidual owners and the vessel-owning companies that have given attention to water transportation alone will be things of the past.

Corporations owning mines and controlling vessels and railways are soon to be in command of the entire situation. Take, for instance, the firm of Pickands, Mather & Co., which represents the big Minnesota Iron Company, as sales agent, and which has also under its charge half a dozen ore-receiving docks on Lake Erie. This firm will operate next season, when all orders with ship builders are filled, fifty-nine vessels, of which twenty-seven are steamers and thirty-two tow barges. Every one of these ships is of the modern type of steel freight carrier. Some of them are, of course, of only 2,000 to 2,500 gross tons capacity, but the fleet is by far the most valuable that is to be found under the control of any one concern in the country.

The list is made up as follows: Minnesota Steamship Company, nine steamers and five consorts; Huron Barge Company, one steamer and one consort; Interlaken Company, two steamers; American Steel Barge Company, eight steamers and twenty-one barges; John D. Rockefeller, seven steamers and five barges.

The number of vessels that have actually passed out of existence is forty-three, but they were largely of the older type of wooden craft, valued in all at not more than $800,000, and capable of carrying in the aggregate not more than about 15,000 tons. This does not include vessels which were sunk and stranded, but afterward released and repaired so as to again go in service. Neither does this $800,000 include any part of the very large sum of money that underwriters have been called upon to pay as a result of injury to the bottoms of the vessels, through striking rocks, &c. This total-loss item is simply quoted to show that the carrying capacity of vessels that will no longer engage in the lake trade is very small, as compared with the immense tonnage that will be turned out from the shipyards.

THREATEN TO LYNCH VAN GUNDY

He Is Charged with Having Killed His Three Children.

CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Dec. 15.—Hiram Van Gundy, the worthless character who was placed in jail here Friday night, charged with the murder of his three children, is in danger of being lynched.

It is charged that Van Gundy deliberately starved the youngest child to death. He confesses that the child died for the want of nourishment, but says he was unable to obtain food for it. It is charged that Van Gundy broke the neck of the second child and strangled the third.

Mrs. Van Gundy, who also is in jail, says it was her mother who killed the last two children.

A band of Whitecaps has been organized near Van Gundy's old home to take the matter into its own hands in the event that Van Gundy shall not be convicted. His trial will begin to-morrow.

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Bonnet Brushes
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Some of Ivory with Painted Miniatures
Soap Dishes
Velvet Brushes
Puff Boxes
Novelties with cut glass bodies and silver or silver-gilt tops
Puffs
Knobs of silver or silver-gilt, plain or with painted figures and portraits
Calendars
Jewel Trays
Hair Brushes
Combs
Hand Salts Bottles
Inlaid with semi-precious stones
Atomizers
Biscuit Jars
Cologne Bottles
Cuff Buttons
Cuff Links
Chatelaine Bags
Candelabra
With patent candle-holders—no drip—shade keeps at uniform height
Candle Shades
Opera Glasses
Lorgnettes

Salts Bottles
Ring Stands
Soap Boxes
Chatelaine Watches
Newest patterns have translucent dials
Call Bells
Pin Cushions
Penknives
Plain, Jeweled, Enameled—all of imported steel
Scissors
Cuticle
Embroidery
Buttonhole
Sewing
Shoe Horns
Umbrellas
Prayer Books
Hat Pins
Handkerchief Bags
Of Silk, Embroidered with Beads, Silver mountings
Opera Bags
Flower Vases
Picture Frames
Desk Furnishings
Writing Pads, Silver Mounted Paper Knives, Inkstands, Penholders, Paper Weights, Blotters, Pen Trays, Engagement Pads and Books, etc.
Chain Purses
Boxes for Sweets
Thermometers

WONDERFUL GUNMAKER DEAD

Patrick Mullin, Whose Perfect Weapons Were Sold for from $400 To $1,000 Apiece.

The death of Patrick Mullin last Wednesday in his little two-story frame house in Clarkson Street, Flatbush, removes from Lower New-York a character well known to the older sporting men of this city.

Though living in Brooklyn, Mr. Mullin had been identified for more than fifty years with business life in Fulton Street and Malden Lane, in this city, where he turned out guns of his own handiwork that were unsurpassed in excellence. The greater part of his work was done on the second floor of 36 Malden Lane, where he procured a room after the one in Fulton Street became too small. He toiled on from day to day, always working by himself and behind closed doors. Visitors were allowed only to peep through the partly opened door when the old mechanic answered their knock in person. Should the caller happen to be a regular customer and a personal friend, entrance was granted him into the very dirty little room, which contained a lathe, a forge, and odd lots of iron and brass.

Persons who possess a Mullin gun may consider themselves fortunate, since it is not likely the same kind of gun will ever be fashioned again. When Mr. Mullin came from Ballyshannon, County Donegal, Ireland, where he was born, to New-York, he set about to make guns as nearly perfect as possible. He had worked in Dublin and London as a gunsmith, and had become an expert in the finest kind of workmanship. When he began business in Fulton Street gunsmiths were not making breech-loaders. Like the others he started off on the muzzle-loaders, and it was noticed that those fowling pieces bearing the name of Mullin were the best. If the gun, except the forging, was his work throughout it bore the name "Patrick Mullin." Guns that were only finished by him were marked "P. Mullin." His guns brought anywhere from $400 to $1,000 apiece, and consequently could only be had by men of means.

Of those who considered the guns made by Patrick Mullin cheap at any price and were proud to call the eccentric old fellow their friend were James C. Carter, Foster Higgins, the Havemeyers, August Belmont, and dozens of other well-known men, lovers of the pleasures of the field and the ducking blind.

Nothing turned out from the Mullin shop ever disappointed its buyer, who worked as conscientiously and skillfully on one job as another, his only ambition being to make his work perfect, and give it that finish and beauty which came from perfect adaptation to the purpose assigned.

He looked upon each gun that he turned out almost as a human being for whose safety he was responsible, and he did not care to make a "Patrick Mullin" gun except for men whom he knew, and who, he was sure, would appreciate and care for the piece after they got it.

Mr. Mullin was eighty-one years old when he died. He was a well-read and intellectual man who was ready to discuss literature, history, or guns with a good deal of reliance on the correctness of his own opinions.

His favorite recreations were fishing and gardening. Since the death of his sister, Mrs. Farrel, fifteen years ago, he had lived alone at 137 Clarkson Street, and was little known to the neighbors. Only four persons accompanied his body from the house Saturday to Cavalry Cemetery.

A FRESHMAN-SOPHOMORE WAR

Class of '98, School of Mines, Attempted to Break Up '99's Dinner—Fight in the Streets.

The sophomores of the School of Mines of Columbia College spent all last week trying to discover where the freshman class was planning to hold its class dinner. They learned Saturday morning that it was to be held that evening at the Hotel Savoy. They succeeded during the day in capturing freshmen Satterlee, Grigg, Borg, Hudson, Oakley, Imlach, and Medam, and held them until 9 o'clock in the evening at the house of one of the sophomores.

Sophomores laid in wait for other members of the class in the neighborhood of the hotel in the evening. An attempt to capture one athletic freshman named Moffatt started a rough and tumble fight on the corner of Madison Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street. Three other freshmen responded to Moffatt's call for help, and the four finally reached the hotel in a somewhat damaged condition.

Another fight took place at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, and in this case also the freshman escaped. Forty members of the class of '99 finally sat down to their dinner.

The committee from '98, in the efforts to take all the freshmen they could, seized upon a young looking man who lives at the hotel. Before they discovered their mistake they had hurried him into a cab and carried him several blocks away. The disturbances continued in one way and another until late in the evening, but the freshmen had on the whole the best of it.

An Old-Time Ironmaker.

From The Cleveland (Ohio) Plain Dealer.

The death of the Hon. Hezekiah Sanford Bundy, father-in-law of ex-Gov. Foraker, removes perhaps the last of the old-time ironmakers of the Hanging Rock region and one of the best-known men in Southern Ohio. The name of Bundy is familiar to almost every child in that section of the State. As a lawyer he practiced with Thurman and the old-timers. As a furnaceman he doubtless gave employment to more men, during his long career, than any other man in his district. Through all his varied shadow and sunlight his life was a blessing to those about him, and a lesson of inestimable value to those who come after him.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises...7:18 | Sun sets...4:34 | Moon sets... ..

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER. A. M.	HIGH WATER. P. M.	LOW WATER. A. M.	LOW WATER. P. M.
Sandy Hook	7:18	8:02	1:08	1:46
Governors Island	7:45	8:24	1:42	2:23
Hell Gate	9:38	10:17	3:10	3:51

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) DEC. 16.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Albano	Hamburg	Nov. 28
Alma	Gibraltar	Nov. 27
Alsatia	Gibraltar	Dec. 2
Anchoria	Glasgow	Dec. 6
Braemer	Gibraltar	Nov. 30
Cherokee	Jacksonville	Dec. 11
Ciudad Condal	Havana	Dec. 11
Claribel	Navassa	Dec. 7
Comal	Galveston	Dec. 5
El Dorado	New-Orleans	Dec. 10
El Mar	New-Orleans	Dec. 10
El Monte	New-Orleans	Dec. 11
France	London	Nov. 28
Friesland	Antwerp	Dec. 7
Iroquois	Jacksonville	Dec. 13
La Champagne	Havre	Dec. 7
Lowlands	Gibraltar	Nov. 23
Manitoba	London	Dec. 5
Monomoy	Dundee	Nov. 28
Moravia	Hamburg	Dec. 2
Nacoochee	Savannah	Dec. 13
Newport	Colon	Dec. 8
Pacific	Sunderland	Nov. 26
Pomeranian	Glasgow	Nov. 30
Santiago	Nassau	Dec. 10
Saratoga	Havana	Dec. 12
Scotia	Hamburg	Nov. 28
Thetis	Gibraltar	Nov. 23
Veendam	Rotterdam	Dec. 4

TUESDAY, DEC. 17.

Adirondack	Kingston	Dec. 12
Algonquin	Jacksonville	Dec. 14
America	London	Dec. 5
Boston City	Swansea	Dec. 4
Bovic	Liverpool	Dec. 7
Cufic	Liverpool	Dec. 7
Hudson	New-Orleans	Dec. 11
Kansas City	Savannah	Dec. 14
Philadelphia	La Guayra	Dec. 11

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 18.

Biela	St. Lucia	Dec. 10
Havel	Bremen	Dec. 11
Leona	Galveston	Dec. 11
Orizaba	Havana	Dec. 14

THURSDAY, DEC. 19.

Alps	Navassa	Dec. 14
Fulda	Gibraltar	Dec. 10
Indralema	St. Lucia	Dec. 11
Leibnitz	St. Lucia	Dec. 11
Patria	Gibraltar	Dec. 7

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails	Destinat'n.	Office.
Panama	Dec. 15	Bordeaux	Fch, Edye Co.
Terrier	Dec. 16	Demerara	100 Wall St.
Comanche	Dec. 16	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Alier	Dec. 17	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	Dec. 17	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Georgic	Dec. 17	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Monomoy	Dec. 17	Leith	29 Broadway.
Palatia	Dec. 17	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Tordenskjold	Dec. 17	Mont. Bay	24 State St.
Excelsior	Dec. 17	N. Orleans	343 Br'dway.
Madiana	Dec. 17	St. Thomas	39 Broadway.
Flamborough	Dec. 17	Kingston	9 Stone St.
St. Paul	Dec. 18	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Wells City	Dec. 18	Bristol	25 Whit'll St.
Comal	Dec. 18	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
British King	Dec. 18	Antwerp	21-22 State St.
Kensington	Dec. 18	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Etona	Dec. 18	Mont'video	90 Wall St.
Santa	Dec. 18	Port Limon	1 Broadway.
Kilmore	Dec. 18	Vera Cruz	80 Wall St.
Yumuri	Dec. 18	Havana	113 Wall St.
Cherokee	Dec. 18	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
France	Dec. 19	London	15 Whit'll St.
Claribel	Dec. 19	P. Prince	24 State St.
Alfred Dumois	Dec. 19	Bermuda	45 Whit'll St.
Santiago	Dec. 19	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Blue Cross	Dec. 20	Leith	Barber & Co.
Delembre	Dec. 20	Avonm'th	Fch, Edye Co.
Ciud. Condal	Dec. 20	Havana	Pier 10 E. R.
Newport	Dec. 20	Colon	Pier 34 N. R.
Colorado	Dec. 20	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Alliance	Dec. 20	Colon	Pier 57 N. R.
Energia	Dec. 21	Hull	21-22 State St.
Ontario	Dec. 21	London	21-22 State St.
Champagne	Dec. 21	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Bolivia	Dec. 21	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Campania	Dec. 21	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Hekla	Dec. 21	Copenh'g'n	28 State St.
Moravia	Dec. 21	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Veendam	Dec. 21	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Curacao	Dec. 21	Maracaibo	135 Front St.
Tudson	Dec. 21	N. Orleans

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ABBEY'S—Macbeth—8:00.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Sporting Duchess—8:00.
AMERICAN—A Runaway Colt—8:15.
BIJOU—The Night Clerk—8:15.
BROADWAY—His Excellency—8:10.
CASINO—Wizard of the Nile—8:15.
DALY'S—The Transit of Leo—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Wax Works. Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Camille—8:00.
FIFTH AVENUE—Shore Acres—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Bonnie Scotland—8:00.
GARRICK—The Foundling—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Ups and Downs of Life—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Excelsior, Jr.; Vaudeville Promenade Concerts—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The New Boy—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:00.
HOYT'S—The Gay Parisians—8:30.
ICE PALACE—Skating—Day and Night.
IRVING PLACE—A Home with Three Angels—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:15.
LYCEUM—The Home Secretary—8:15.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Aida—7:45.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Hebrew Technical Institute Fair—Afternoon and evening.
PALMER'S—The Shop Girl—8:00.
PASTOR'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12 P. M.
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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1894.	Times. 1895.	Times. 1895.
3 A. M.	38	29	28
6 A. M.	37	28	29
9 A. M.	37	30	30
12 M.	43	36	34
4 P. M.	40	30	30
6 P. M.	48	36	37
9 P. M.	45	33	33
12 P. M.	43	33	32

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....32.75

Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....33.00

Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....42.00

Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....35.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 3, Column 6.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 16, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE SPEAKER'S TARIFF POLICY.

The Republican members of the House are still discreetly silent concerning what the National Association of Wool Growers contemptuously calls "the do-nothing tariff policy" of Speaker REED. Those who are opposed to that policy—and, judging from the utterances of themselves and their friends before the beginning of the session, we think they are easily a majority of the Republican Representatives—are unwilling, of course, to advertise their opposition while their appointments to the committees are in doubt. But influential Republicans, Republican organizations, and Republican journals, not dependent upon Mr. REED for favors, continue to protest against the policy of inaction set forth by him in his address to the caucus. They agree with the assertion of The New-York Tribune that "the country has not elected Republican Congressmen to sit on President CLEVELAND'S doorstep and wait his pleasure, but to tell him what the people want and mean to have." That is to say, they urge that the Republican House should pass a tariff bill immediately, a bill restoring the McKinley duties on wool and woolens, and re-enacting many of the other characteristic provisions of the McKinley tariff.

We have shown that the Wool Growers' Association, supported by the Executive Committee of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, formally demands not only the re-enactment of the McKinley wool duties, but also that those duties shall be largely increased. In this they have the support of the protectionists in Philadelphia. To the influence of these organizations and persons—potent heretofore in Republican tariff legislation—is now added that of the American Protective Tariff League, the party's most powerful high-tariff association, organized in every State and Territory, and including in its list of officers several well-known Senators and Representatives. The Protective Tariff League now says:

"The protectionists must prepare a bill for revenue purposes. To do this will require the exercise of much care and judgment. But there are members of the House of Representatives who are fully equal to the occasion, and it is the prime duty of the House of Representatives to furnish revenue sufficient for the needs of the Government. The existing law does not do this. It should either be repealed or amended. It is impossible to repeal it at present. That will come later. But we believe that it can be amended."

And the Tariff League shows, as follows, what the provisions of this bill should be:

"A tariff upon wool, and a change from ad valorem to specific rates of duty on woolens, should add at least $10,000,000 to the revenue. The restoration of the McKinley tariff lumber duties would add, approximately, $1,000,000. A duty of 5 cents a pound on foreign cotton would furnish $5,000,000 if imports continued as at present. Flax, hemp, jute, and their manufactures, now admitted free of duty, would contribute to the revenue. Earthenware, pottery, hides and skins, glass and glassware, fruits, manufactures of iron and steel, provisions, tin plate, and many other articles, have all afforded more revenue under a protective tariff than they now do."

A somewhat formidable bill of "amendments" is here suggested. The Tariff League's programme of legislation is even broader than that of The New-York Tribune. And, it may be noticed, the bill "must" be prepared.

Is Mr. REED getting ready to yield? The Chicago Inter Ocean, the foremost organ of McKinleyism in the West, to which the policy set forth by the Speaker to the caucus is distasteful, published on Friday the following in an editorial article:

"It is good news to come, at it does, from the correspondent of a free-trade newspaper that Speaker REED is saying that he considers it to be the duty of the Republicans in Congress to pass a brief tariff bill by the terms of which the revenue shall be increased to near the demands of the expenditures of the Government and some of the industries of the country protected.

"Mr. REED suggests wool, the duties on which should be restored to McKinley rates; lumber, on which he advises a duty of 25 or 50 cents per 1,000 feet; and pottery, potatoes, grain, and hay as fit subjects for the imposition of new duties."

Does he? This is very interesting. We do not know to what paper this statement of the Speaker's latest views was sent by its Washington correspondent, and we publish the story for what it is worth. But if Mr. REED now suggests a bill restoring the old duties on wool, lumber, pottery, farm products, &c., he has repudiated his caucus speech, surrendered to the supporters of McKinleyism and McKINLEY, and committed himself to the advocacy of an extensive tariff programme for the present session. He knows, of course, that it is not practicable, in the session preceding a Presidential election, to pass a bill dealing with "wool, lumber, pottery, potatoes, grain, and hay" and ignoring all the other products mentioned in the dutiable schedules of the tariff. Has he been driven to change his policy by the sneers about "Republican cuckoos" and Republicans who "sit on President CLEVELAND'S doorstep"—driven to withdraw all that he has said about the sanitary benefits of "rest" as regards legislation, and about the duty of the House to "restore confidence to business" by "avoiding all business legislation" of a disturbing character?

A POPULAR EPIC POEM.

In its issue of yesterday our contemporary The Herald published the epic poem "Abraham Lincoln," which won the first prize of $1,000 in its recent literary contest, and also revealed the name of the author, thus at once gratifying the curiosity of the multitude and conferring a boon upon the world of letters. The Herald assures us that this poem, which it justly describes as "no ordinary literary effort," "was chosen by an unprejudiced tribunal of critics from among a thousand competitors." A perusal of Mr. LYMAN WHITNEY ALLEN'S epic inspires us with the fervent hope that our contemporary will publish a representative selection from the rejected manuscripts. Not that we withhold full faith from the decree of the judges. We cannot believe that they would draw a prize epic poem from a hat. But we should like to see what the failures are like, a thing which, with the successful poem before us, it is difficult to conceive.

The perspicacious critic will not have proceeded far in the reading of Mr. ALLEN'S "Abraham Lincoln" before perceiving that the author has chosen to impose upon his verse limits of almost ascetic narrowness. And an attentive perusal of the entire poem will show how resolutely he has confined himself within those limits. Mr. ALLEN did not forget that it was a popular epic he was to write in response to a cash offer of $1,000. At the very outset, therefore, he evidently determined that he must discard imagination. That poetic material might delight other poets and charm the cultured few. The people are not imaginative, he reasoned; a popular epic must not be a work of imagination. Reasoning further that there must be little melody in the souls of those who would read him with pleasure, he decided also that his verse must not be musical in the usual poetic sense. Warned by Mr. LONGFELLOW'S blunder of sticking to the monotonous meter of the "Kalevala" throughout his popular epic "Hiawatha," Mr. ALLEN skillfully varies his measures, using the eight-syllabled iambic, the heroic, and mixed iambic and anapestic forms with equal ease as in his judgment best befitted his themes; while, like MILTON, but perhaps more frequently than that poet, he employs verses that know no measure and sturdily defy scanning. In an epic this device always causes surprise, and hence pleasure.

An invocation of the immemorial Muse, in which HOMER, DANTE, MILTON, and other poets of repute are mentioned with approbation, affords Mr. ALLEN an opportunity to get about his work in a formal and proper manner. He then resuscitates and employs with pleasing effect the parallel of the "two ships of fate," the Mayflower, and that other one that, also in 1620, carried unwilling Sengambians to Virginia—a piece of historical mechanism that, since about 1840, has fallen into undeserved desuetude. Now we are off, and begin clearly to perceive what Mr. ALLEN has in store for us. There is none of the surge and thunder of the Odyssey. "HOMER," says MATTHEW ARNOLD, "is rapid in his movement, HOMER is plain in his words and style, HOMER is simple in his ideas, HOMER is noble in his manner." Mr. ALLEN scorns to be a plagiarist of HOMER in these respects. When his epic moves at all, it is with becoming deliberation. He abjures plain speech and simple ideas. Thus he pictures what was in the minds of the secessionists:

"This was the dream imperial
That floated upon Southern skies,
And this the empire mystical,
Whose sweeps of passional paradise

"Should stretch beyond the gloried girth
Of union, past the heritage
Of freedom, cut apart from earth,
All hallowed by a previous age."

Aware that active exercise is beneficial to the people, Mr. ALLEN makes his readers laboriously crack the butternuts of his diction to get at the kernel of his meaning and jump up like a spaniel for a beefsteak to catch his elevated ideas. It does them good.

To prove that Mr. ALLEN writes his epics with a free elbow we have but to cite this lilting stanza in evidence:

"From Hatteras to Panama,
And Summer shores of Mazatlan,
Unto the coppered hills afar
Beyond the bays of Yucatan."

The chief literary value of this pattern lies in the fact that it can be altered over, at trifling expense, to fit other climes and other themes, as, for example:

From Central Park to Battery Place,
In many a west side gambling den,
They wager on the coppered ace,
Beyond the reach of ROOSEVELT'S men.

Or:

On Lake Superior's wooded shores,
—In Winter 'tis as cold as sin—
They ever hoist the coppered ores,
And sometimes find a trace of tin.

We come now to Mr. ALLEN'S substitutes for imagination and music, the devices by which he has sought to produce the effects naturally due to those qualities of acceptable verse. Here are examples:

"Within the negro's ebon face
The image of Almighty God."

"And every home made an offering,
Surpassing the wildest dreams,
Of sires and sons with heart and hand
To battle for freedom's land.
The plowshares sprang into glistening swords
And pruning-hooks into spears."

These pleiocene ideas, set in almost the very language that served as their swaddling clothes, may strike some critics as being trite and commonplace beyond the limit of epic tolerance; and they may insist that if this is the best he can do, Mr. LYMAN WHITNEY ALLEN ought not to attempt epical composition—at least not if there is wood to be sawed. But Mr. ALLEN knows his Fra Lippo Lippi by heart:

"For, (don't you mark?) we're made so that we love
First when we see these painted things we have passed
Perhaps a hundred times, nor cared to see.
And so they are better painted—better to us,
Which is the same thing. Art was given for that."

It was given to Mr. ALLEN for that. An old, old impression presented through the medium of his immortal verse produces upon the popular mind precisely the effect of original imaginative flights upon a high-school girl. It is better so, for Mr. ALLEN—and easier. This fortunate simulation of the effects of a faculty denied to him—by his self-imposed limits, we mean—is aided and abetted by his employment of such phrases as "meitless snows," "dimless victory," "ominous apocalypse of emprise, swift and dire," "diapasons of beatitude," "regnant height," "greatening eminence," and "splendorous West," "splendorous wealth," "storial faith," "to one superior peak necessitous He clomb," and so on. To our mind, he ought to have given "splendiferous" a show, instead of overworking his "splendorous" so cruelly. These curious usages create a mystical, misty, and magnifying atmosphere calculated powerfully to impress the masses with a sense of sublimity.

Now for a strain of Mr. ALLEN'S music:

"Beginning of what has been and is
The soul of a nation's life, that plights
The hope of the future centuries,
The charter of human rights."

This is as limber jointed and flowing as most of his stanzas, perhaps, and it shows what his idea of epic melody is. There is no voluptuous pleasing of the lute in that, but an unyielding ruggedness that suggests the gaunt form of LINCOLN, or more nearly, perhaps, the jolting of a cart over a stony road—an appropriate and flattering onomatopoeia in a poem intended chiefly for agricultural consumption. There is one battle scene of truly Miltonic grandeur. It is the Fort Sumter incident:

"Guns answered guns till thrice twixt morn and eventide
The battle raged, while the defenders, wearied, stood
To save their country's flag with their chivalric blood,
For which their fathers died.

At length appeared the end; twixt battered ramparts swept
Fierce conflagration; fallen, the standard, risen again,
Waved from its splintered staff through smoke and over pain
And vows of soldiers kept."

The dilettanti of the Authors' Club, lolling on their plush sofas, will protest that they know of finer passages than this in American poetry. So do we. Here is one, from that other great National epic of ours, the "Columbiad" of the Hon. JOEL BARLOW:

"Moultrie and Sumter lead their banded powers;
Morgan in front of his bold rifiers towers.
His host of keen-eyed marksmen, skilled to pour
Their slugs unerring from the twisted bore;
No sword, no bayonet they learn to wield,
They gall the flank, they skirt the battling field,
Cull out the distant foe in full horse speed,
Coach the long tube and eye the silver bead,
Turn as he turns; dismiss the whizzing lead,
And lodge the death ball in his heedless head."

In compositions of this taste we have always considered that burst of BARLOW'S unapproachable. ALLEN cannot make his lead whiz like JOEL'S, but he is not far behind in the qualities that have given the "Columbiad" its deathless and plumbean fame.

Only once does the author of this popular epic get outside the form and spirit of his composition. It is this description of the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation:

"And lifting high o'er groaning multitudes
His sovereign sceptre, smote with such a stroke
The chains of centuries
That earth was shaken through its latitudes,
That millioned manacles asunder broke,
And myriad properties
Became in one immortal moment—men."

Here Mr. ALLEN comes perilously near to writing epic verse as some better known poets have conceived it. But it is his only lapse, absolutely the only passage that bulges with thought and majesty beyond the severe denotement of Mr. ALLEN'S epic scheme. JOHN MILTON, in a moment of lassitude, might have written those lines; only the genius of an ALLEN could have produced the balance of the poem. And he at once and easily drops again into that banality of which he has such perfect and marvelous control. We do not remember any other epic that is so uniform from start to finish, that holds its level with such unfailing mastery, or that leaves the reader with such clear-cut and unshakable convictions about the author's capacity and literary rank.

WHY DO THEY INVEST?

The Republican papers have had much to say during the last few weeks about the pitiable condition of the tin plate industry and the alleged necessity for a restoration of the McKinley duty on tin plate. In The Iron Age for Dec. 5 we read the following:

"A company comprising some well-known capitalists are preparing to erect, at Reading, Penn., a tin plate manufacturing plant of a size which will make it, when completed, one of the largest in the world."

It is also reported in the same journal that the Newcastle Tin Plate Company is making "very extensive additions," putting up "large buildings," &c., in order that the capacity of the plant may be increased. Why is it that these capitalists invest money now in the construction of a great factory, and other manufacturers are enlarging their works, if the tin plate business is unprofitable and cannot be carried on successfully until the McKinley duty of nearly 100 per cent. shall have been restored?

THAT CANAL FOR IRON ORE.

A few weeks ago Mr. CARNEGIE declared that Pittsburg—or a small district of which Pittsburg is the centre—had ceased to be the most advantageous site for iron and steel mills. The shore of Lake Erie, in the neighborhood of Cleveland, Ohio, had come to be more attractive. This change is due to conditions affecting the assembling of raw materials. The furnaces and mills of the Pittsburg district are very near to the coke district of Western Pennsylvania, but iron ore must be brought from the head of Lake Superior. It comes by water to Cleveland and other neighboring points on the shore of Lake Erie, but must be carried from Cleveland to the Pittsburg district by rail. The cost of transfer from boat to car, and of rail transportation, has now placed Pittsburg at a disadvantage. If the ore could be shipped from the head of Lake Superior to Pittsburg without a transfer, the Pittsburg district could continue to compete on substantially even terms with the southern shore of Lake Erie.

Mr. CARNEGIE urged that a canal should be built from Cleveland to Pittsburg for the benefit of the iron industry in the Pittsburg district.

We notice that at a recent meeting of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce Mr. CARNEGIE spoke again in favor of this canal project, and sought to convince the people of Cleveland that they would gain something by it, although it is the avowed purpose of those who advocate it to prevent a gradual shifting of iron and steel plants from the Pittsburg to the Cleveland district. It may be recalled that Mr. CARNEGIE'S friend QUAY proposes that the canal shall be built by the National Government at a cost of $16,000,000, and that the money shall be raised by an increase of tariff taxes.

Congressman DALZELL of Pittsburg was a member of the Ways and Means Committee of the House in the last Congress, and is now a prominent candidate for the Chairmanship of that committee under Speaker REED. At the recent annual convention of the National Hardware Association in Pittsburg he made a long address, in the course of which he advocated warmly this canal project. "The growing necessity of such an enterprise to Pittsburg," said he, "is beyond debate, and its importance is beyond calculation." It was not, he asserted, "the province of any particular municipality or State, even if the power existed on their part, to undertake its construction. It must then," he continued, "be built either by the Nation or by private capital; and, if by the latter, either with or without Federal aid." Mr. DALZELL would have Congress create a corporation for the work, and guarantee its bonds. He will assist Senator QUAY in promoting the undertaking in Congress.

We do not see why Congress should have anything to do with it. It is admitted by the iron and steel manufacturers and others who urge that a canal should be made that it is needed in order that the owners of iron plants in or near Pittsburg may be prevented from setting up new plants in the adjoining State of Ohio, on the shore of Lake Erie, and giving up the plants they now use. That is about all there is to it. The peope of the entire country are not so deeply interested in this question of the shifting of iron mills from one State to the next one that they should be taxed for the construction of a canal that will cost $16,000,000 in order that this shifting may be prevented. Indeed, a large number of the people would probably prefer that some of the Pennsylvania mills should be moved up to the lake region. Unquestionably, however, the iron masters of the Pittsburg district and the people of Western Pennsylvania are directly interested, and we do not see why they should not make the canal. It is asserted by the friends of the project that the canal would easily pay a fair interest upon the sum invested. If this be true, and if the danger to be averted is so threatening, it should not be a difficult matter to procure the $16,000,000 from the iron and steel manufacturers and other wealthy persons in the city and district which so greatly need such a waterway.

A VACANCY MADE BY SHARP PRACTICE.

Judge HATCH of the Superior Court of Buffalo succeeded in providing a vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court in the Eighth Judicial District for Gov. MORTON to fill by appointment after Jan. 1 by a peculiar proceeding in which the personal interest and ambition of Judge HATCH were treated as of more consequence than any concern of the public. The revised Constitution abolishes the Superior Court of the City of Buffalo "from and after the 1st day of January, 1896," and declares that the three Judges of that court "in office" on that day shall be, for the remainder of the terms for which they were elected or appointed, "Justices of the Supreme Court," to sit only in the county in which they were elected or appointed, but their successors shall be regularly elected as Supreme Court Justices by the electors of the judicial district.

Mr. HATCH had several years to serve as Judge of the Superior Court of Buffalo after the present year, but there was to be an additional Justice of the Supreme Court elected in the Eighth District for a full term of fourteen years, without being limited in his jurisdiction to Erie County, and he aspired to this new place. Being a good deal of a politician, Judge HATCH managed to secure a nomination for the coveted office, but he did not resign from the bench of the Superior Court to permit somebody else to be chosen to that place and transferred to the Supreme Court on the 1st of January. He held on to what he had while reaching for something more desirable, with the result of making a vacancy for the Governor to fill where the Constitution intended no vacancy, and where he was virtually bound to serve out the term for which he was elected or else give the people a chance to choose some one else. It was a piece of political sharp practice not very becoming in a judicial personage.

Of course, in transferring the three Judges of the Buffalo Superior Court to the Supreme Court it was the purpose of the Constitution to add that number to be Supreme Court Justices, and not simply to provide for the men "in office on the 1st day of January, 1896," and one of these Judgeships cannot lapse simply because Mr. HATCH has been elected to a different one. He cannot hold both, and there must be a vacancy in one or the other. If he should be "in office" as Judge of the Superior Court on the 1st day of January, he would, by force of the Constitution, become a Justice of the Supreme Court for the remainder of the term for which he was elected, with the right to sit only in Erie County, and presumably the vacancy would be in the other office, that of the additional Justice. Doubtless he will look out for that by resigning before Jan. 1. That will create a vacancy in the Superior Court of Buffalo which ought to be filled as such, but the talk at Buffalo and Albany seems to imply that it will be left until the beginning of the year and then treated as a vacancy in the Supreme Court. Then the question arises whether the successor of Judge HATCH, not being "in office" as Superior Court Judge in Buffalo on the 1st of January, will become a Justice of the Supreme Court for the remainder of the term of an office he was never elected or appointed to, and with the right to sit only in Erie County, or whether he must be appointed as a Supreme Court Justice in the first instance, with full jurisdiction, and his successor, to be chosen at the next election, be entitled to a full term.

The Constitution did not provide for any such trick as that played by Judge HATCH, and he has produced a queer tangle by his conduct. If the exact intent of the Constitution were to be carried out, he would have to retain his office and become a Justice of the Supreme Court in the manner provided for, and the vacancy would be in the other place, his election going for nothing. It was a scurvy piece of political trickery, and his election ought to be held invalid.

TROLLEY CROSSINGS AT GRADE.

Two collisions between trolley cars and steam cars on grade crossings have been reported within the last three or four days. In Toledo, Ohio, on the 12th inst., an electric car was struck by a steam locomotive, lifted, and pushed along for 100 feet. The conductor and two passengers were injured. In Denver, on the 14th, an electric car was smashed by an express train on the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf Road. The motorman was killed, two passengers—fortunately there were only two in the car—were hurt, and, as the steam locomotive was thrown from the track, the list of the injured includes the conductor, engineer, and fireman of the steam train. These two collisions took place in the middle of the day, and if the number of trolley passengers had not been small the list of casualties would have been longer.

In every State the Legislature should by statute forbid the crossing of steam railway tracks by trolley tracks at grade. Connecticut has such a law.

THE ONLY PRACTICAL WAY.

The Consolidation League of Brooklyn, in its reply to the appeal of the so-called League of Loyal Citizens in behalf of another referendum on the charter question, says: "The only logical procedure is by a declaration that both cities are consolidated, and then by separate bills to consolidate the separate departments of the Government."

This is a rather defective statement of the meaning it is intended to convey, but it clearly enough implies what seems to us to be the only practical way of effecting the consolidation of the metropolitan area into one corporate municipality—that of successive acts of legislation, and not a single charter or act of incorporation. In its report to the last Legislature the Consolidation Commission, which had studied the problem for five years, said that to fuse the "multifarious powers, duties, and functions" now exercised within this area into a "unit of governmental power and control is a task of no ordinary dimensions"; the suspension or disturbance of the "varied machinery of administration" now operating would bring "confusion, litigation, and possibly further damaging consequences," and it required the "utmost forecast, the widest experience, and the most conscientious and painstaking application" to provide the methods and means for the transfer "without shock or injustice or injury to persons or property." It wisely concluded that the details should be worked out by a gradual process of legislation and adaptation on reports and recommendations of a competent commission, with adequate powers for examining records and prosecuting investigations.

The general question of consolidation has already been decided by a "referendum," and it is nonsense to talk about submitting to a vote a bill which merely declares what was then decided and provides for a commission to prepare for giving it effect. That was necessarily implied in the "popular mandate" of 1894. If a charter were to be framed in a single act—a kind of municipal Constitution—it would be a legitimate question whether it should not be submitted for approval, but that question cannot arise until such a charter has been produced. If the administrative unity should be gradually effected by several acts of legislation, there might be one or more involving matters proper to be submitted to a vote, but that, too, is a question to be decided when it arises. We cannot tell now.

The whole question of referendum upon charter provisions is one for the future, when charter provisions are ready to be considered. The only thing to be done now is to declare the consolidation, which a popular vote has already decided, and to provide some agency for preparing charter legislation. This latter is not a thing for a referendum. Wait until there is something to refer. First get your commission and see what it proposes after it has worked out a plan. Nobody can tell beforehand. Talk of referring to a popular vote is rank nonsense at this stage, and is intended only to obstruct.

Even in the midst of its grief over what President CLEVELAND said in his message about Venezuela, The London Saturday Review finds consolation in recalling the fact that when Secretary OLNEY was first appointed it warned the world in general of the unkindly tone which would soon mark the utterances of our State Department when dealing with British interests and policies. The Saturday Review's theory is that New-Englanders hate England because in their section of the United States memories of the Revolution still linger to such an extent that neither friendship nor justice can be expected from them. "Whenever," it says, "there is a pure-blooded Yankee, or even an adopted Yankee, like Mr. BLAINE, in charge of the Republic's foreign affairs, there is always a disposition to twist the British lion's tail." We do not believe there is much or anything in this theory. Certainly the facts in the Venezuela matter do not bear it out.

Not long before he died ALEXANDRE DUMAS, in a letter to PAUL BOURGET, said that he was again working on "La Route de Thèbes," a drama begun many years before. "But I do not see the end of the way," he added, "and I fear I shall never see it. I know what I would say, but I constantly ask myself, 'What is the use of saying anything?'" The words breathe a terrible weariness and discouragement, coming from a man always so earnest, and once so eager to combat what he considered the evils and injustices of modern society. They imply doubt as to the value of his past work as plainly as they declare hopelessness as to that he might do hereafter. He certainly was aware that his plays, as plays, were masterpieces and immortal, but seeing no effects from them as arguments or instruction, he may have reached the conclusion that he had accomplished almost nothing. Giving art a divided service, naturally he found the rewards of his toil unsubstantial.

PERSONALS.

—Verestchagin paints his remarkable pictures with his right hand. This statement is worth making, because: A leopard once bit the thumb of that hand, and the thumb had to be amputated; a rifleball once struck the middle finger of that hand while the artist was studying a battlefield—during a battle—and the finger has been useless ever since, and the small bones of that hand were once shattered by a fall on the Russian steppes, making it stiff ever since. In the last-named accident the right arm was also fractured.

—It is reported from Schleswig-Holstein that the two eldest sons of the Emperor William are not to attend a gymnasium, but be taught at the Cadet College at Plön. In the Castle Park at Plön a small pleasure house will be enlarged for the attendants of the brothers, and stables for forty horses built. The castle is on the so-called Bishofsberg, between the large and the smaller Plön lakes. The park belonging to this old castle, where so many bloody battles have been fought, is very beautiful.

—Sir Arthur Sullivan had a most unpleasant experience when he went to Berlin recently, to superintend the production of "Ivanhoe." One leading journal asked, "What is this foreigner doing among us?" and, as though that were not despicable enough, a storm was raised because, first, the heroine of "Ivanhoe" is a Jewess, and second, on the ground that Sir Arthur was himself a Jew, whose ancestors were named, not Sullivan, but Solomon.

ARION'S SECOND CONCERT A SUCCESS

Old Favorites Return and Renew Their Former Triumphs.

The second of the season's concerts of the Arion took place last evening in the society's beautiful concert hall, in the presence of a large and evidently well-pleased assemblage of members and their women friends. The brilliant illumination, in conjunction with the bright walls and ceiling, made the handsome costumes stand out boldly, and the contrast with the sombreness of the conventional dress suits of the men was the more striking.

The concert was in keeping with the high standard of the society's musical accomplishments.

It was also the medium of again introducing that well-known artist, Helene Hastreiter, who had not been heard in New-York for five years. Mme. Hastreiter was in former years a favorite soprano, especially among the German-American singers. At her entrée last night she was given such a warm reception that it must have convinced her that she had not been lost sight of by the Arionites.

Louis Blumenberg, another favorite of former days, made her re-entrée. He is a popular violoncellist with American audiences, and never fails to ingratiate himself with his rich tone and finished style.

Mme. Hastreiter sang the Si tu Dormi" aria from Nicolo Vaccai's "Giulietta e Romeo," and both her voice and her art of vocalizing were as convincing as ever. The piano accompaniment, played by Julius Lorenz, the musical director of the Arion, added materially to her artistic performance. In the aria from Gluck's "Orfeo," she was equally successful, and after both selections was honored with many recalls.

Mr. Blumenberg played for his first solo Max Bruch's transcription of the old Jewish prayer, "Kol Nidrei." His breadth of tone and smooth legato brought out the full sentiment of this sacred composition. In the Saint-Saëns "Romance," and the Gabriel-Marie "Serenade Badine," he displayed true virtuoso qualities, all of which evoked hearty plaudits.

With each additional hearing of the Arion chorus renewed evidence is furnished of the superior ability of Julius Lorenz as a musical director. In Seiffert's "Altdeutsches Spinnlied," and Dregert's "Röslein, wann blühst du auf?" as well as in other ensemble numbers, precision and pure intonation emphatically asserted themselves. All were given with artistic finish and were demonstratively received by the audience, while insisted upon repetition in all instances.

The orchestral selections were also well given, and throughout it was a highly enjoyable affair.

Mr. Bayard Spoke the Truth.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

It seems to me it would be a disgrace to our country to have a lot of hot-heads in Congress pass a resolution condemning Mr. Bayard. The passage of such a resolution would prove the truth of Mr. Bayard's utterances that protection had "done more to foster class legislation, to banish men of independent mind and character from the public council, * * * and to place politics upon the low level of a mercenary scramble than any other single cause." To the protectionists "truth cuts closer than fiction," and, as The Record puts it, "they are wriggling on the end of Mr. Bayard's lance."

SALEM, N. J., Dec. 14. V.

CONVERT WITH THE SWORD

Turks Trying to Make Christians Believers in the Koran.

HUNDREDS OF ARMENIANS SLAIN

Many Change Their Religion in Order to Save Their Lives—Refugees Perishing from Lack of Food.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The representative in Constantinople of The United Press, telegraphing under yesterday's date, says that advices from the interior show that forced conversions from Christianity to Mohammedanism are being made everywhere. Women and children whose husbands and fathers have been killed and whose homes have been destroyed have, rather than lead a life of vagabondage, accepted Islamism, whereupon they were housed and fed by Turks.

The sincerity of these conversions may be judged from what has occurred in Kaisarea. In this place to many women whose protectors had fallen in the massacres was offered the choice of embracing the tenets of the Koran or being either hacked to pieces or meeting the worse fate of being kidnapped. Ostensibly the women accepted Islamism, and this rendered their lives, and perhaps their honor, secure.

It is now known that perhaps 1,000 persons were killed in the massacres in Kaisarea. The fury of the Kurds was not satisfied with the death of victims, but vented itself upon the inanimate bodies. The mutilation of the corpses was frightful.

In Harpoot sixty Christians fled to a church in the vain hope that its walls would furnish them a shelter against those who were crying for the blood of Armenians. They were permitted for a time to believe themselves secure, but suddenly the church was surrounded by a great number of Kurds. The doors were then broken in, and the Christians thought that they would be massacred within the sacred structure. They were not. Their captors took them, one at a time, outside the church, and there, heedless of the pitiable cries for mercy from the women and children, killed them, either by shooting or stabbing them.

The first victim was the Protestant pastor of the church, who, as he was dragged out, bade the others, if they had to die, to die as Christians. He met his death like a martyr. Some of the refugees, in a very agony of terror, offered to abjure their faith and accept Islamism, thinking thus to save their lives. The offers availed them nothing, for their insatiable enemies, after accepting them, dragged the converts out and killed them, one by one.

The Armenian Church has been turned into a mosque, and the Protestant Church into a stable. In Kaisarea, the soldiers joined in the looting that accompanied the massacres.

Van and Trebizond are rapidly filling with refugees from the pillaged villages adjacent to those cities. Hundreds of women, almost completely exhausted from fear and lack of food, have reached Van and Trebizond. Their condition is most deplorable. They have been robbed of about everything they possessed. Large numbers of them were barefooted, and the only covering they had for their bodies were thin garments, which furnished no protection against the inclement weather.

There is no doubt that many of those who escaped death at the hands of the Kurds will die from the effects of the exposure they have undergone, while many others will fall victims of starvation.

The promptest aid that can reach the sufferers from foreign countries will not avail to prevent an enormous death list from these causes, but, unless aid is promptly furnished from some quarter, the deaths from famine will reach an appalling number.

The Daily News will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Constantinople confirming the statement of the representative of The United Press in that city regarding the number of Christians killed in the massacre at Kaisarea. The massacre occurred Nov. 30. The gendarmes joined the marauders in assaulting women and girls. There is no doubt that the pillaging was done under direct orders from the Government. All the details of the massacre, giving the names of the victims, &c., are in the hands of the representatives of the powers, who find that it is useless to remonstrate with the Porte. The Sultan is of the opinion that the European concert is a mere feint.

The dispatch adds: "The tragedy at Zeitoun is rapidly approaching its final stage. The statement that the Armenians in Zeitoun attacked the Moslems and burned their villages is an absolute lie, invented by the Arab Izzet to alienate European sympathy. The lie means that the doom of the Armenians in Zeitoun is sealed. The Sultan will order them to be exterminated without delay."

The Softas intended to make a demonstration against the palace Thursday last, but the police, who had been informed of the proposed action of the theological students, prevented it by arresting many of the intending participants.

The dispatch further says that it is reported that there has been a further massacre at Kaisarea, but no confirmation of the report can be had and no details are given.

The Standard has a dispatch from Constantinople which declares that the continuance of the massacres proves that the Sultan, while promising the powers to effect reforms, is acting with his pen hand for the extermination of the Armenians. People in Constantinople cannot understand how the united powers hesitate to end this state of things, which is due to the perversity and wickedness of a small clique, when instant intervention would be welcomed by the whole Turkish Nation.

The Constantinople correspondent of The Standard sends the text of the letter written by Said Pasha, the ex-Grand Vizier, to Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambassador, when the former left the British Embassy, in which he sought refuge when he thought his life was endangered. The letter confirms the published reasons for his taking the step he did, and says that, despite his confidence in and respect for his sovereign, he was tired of the intrigues at the palace. The letter then refers to the gracious messages sent to him by the Sultan while he was at the embassy, and says that, notwithstanding these, he was compelled to consider the outrageous palace intrigues.

STORY OF ARMENIAN MASSACRES.

Turkish Soldiers Made Little Effort to Oppose the Kurds.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 15.—Two letters have been received in this city, one describing the situation in Harpoot, Eastern Turkey, immediately before the recent massacre there, and the other the massacre itself. The first letter says:

The first excitement about the Turks died out, and tranquility was pretty well restored when the Dersim Kurds began to plunder the villages right and left. Some of the villages have been plundered in the immediate vicinity of Harpoot, the last one within two hours of the city. And the worst of it all is that in every place, without exception, the Kurds claim that the Government sanctions them, and that they have authority for all they are doing. This Government stands indicted of the awful crime of a wholesale destruction of Christians throughout the whole land.

The letter describing the massacre itself is as follows:

The first attack began on Sunday, Nov. 10, by a few Kurds. These were easily driven off. Monday there was another attack in the morning; also repelled. These attacks amounted to little.

Monday the Aghas from the villages gathered in the city. The Kurds and Turks from the surrounding region attacked Husenik and slaughtered many. The soldiers went down the road to meet them. Some of the principal Moslems also went down. They had a conference with the Kurds. Then the bugle blew, and the soldiers, led by their commander, withdrew to the city. Several of their cannon in a very leisurely fashion. After the soldiers had reached the city the Kurds and Turks came on, yelling and lying. The soldiers made no attempt to stop them. They fired their cannon once harmlessly in the air toward the city, and they fired off their guns over the heads of the enemy. The Turks of the city joined in the plunder and attack. The Armenian school was fired first, then the greater part of the Christian quarter. Christians were shot down everywhere.

I saw these things with my own eyes, for I watched things with a field glass until it became perfectly plain that the whole thing was definitely planned and arranged. The Christians had given up their arms and cast themselves on the protection of the Government. No Christian fired on the assailants.

The missionaries took refuge in the girls' school until that was attacked and the mission house of the Rev. O. P. Allen and wife burned and the school set on fire. Then they gathered in the yard, prepared to die together. Dr. Barnum spoke to the military commander, and he sent soldiers. They all left but two, who demanded a backsheesh or they would go. The missionaries decided to go into the college building. As they left the schoolyard a Turk fired twice upon them from across the yard, first at Mr. Allen and then at the Rev. C. Frank Gates. He was a very bad marksman.

At last the Alai Bey, (Alehemet Bey,) a Circassian arrived. He was the first and only man who acted as if he meant to do anything for the missionaries. The soldiers left them, and he called them back.

The Turks of the city were very much disappointed that any of the missionary buildings were spared, and they were determined that Dr. Barnum should be killed. Alai Bey told them that he could not protect them there. Dr. Barnum told him that they would not leave the building if it was fired, they would die in it. If they had left, the assailants would have burned the buildings and forced the refugees to become Moslems or suffer the penalty. Everywhere this alternative was given to men. All the Christian villages and Christian quarters of villages in Harpoot Field and its out stations have been burned, so far as I know, with the possible exception of Garnurl. The need of help cannot be stated too strongly.

The letter adds that an immense sum of money will be needed to buy food for the starving Armenians.

WILL NOT HARASS THE SULTAN.

Germany Insisted on Another Guardship, but Will Go No Further.

BERLIN, Dec. 15.—At the climax of the strain between the Sultan and the European powers the Sultan's assent to the issuance of firmans permitting the entrance of extra guardships into the Dardanelles was obtained under the influence of his knowledge that Germany's support would be withdrawn if he refused. Throughout the diplomatic struggle the German Ambassador at Constantinople has been under instructions from Berlin that Germany should keep to the background, refraining from all initiative action.

The German Ambassador was often absent from the conferences of the Ambassadors, but was always in direct communication with the Sultan. According to official information here, the Emperor saw no necessity for having a second guardship at Constantinople, and was strongly opposed to the project of forcing the passage through the Dardanelles. Finally, however, under pressure brought to bear by Austria and Italy, the German Ambassador was instructed to advise the Sultan that Germany must go with the allied powers in the event that strong measures should be required. At the same time the Sultan received the assurance of Germany that when the guardboat difficulty should be removed ample time would be accorded to the Porte to re-establish order in Asia Minor.

It is improbable that reliance upon the Kaiser's promise that no untimely pressure upon Turkey for reforms would have the assent of Germany had more influence upon the Sultan than did the insistence of M. Nelidoff, Russian Ambassador, and Sir Philip Currie, British Ambassador, that the firmans must be granted.

During the coming three months, if official expectations here are realized, diplomatic action in Constantinople will be relaxed. A great deal more confidence exists in Berlin in the Sultan's intention to carry out the promised reforms in Asia Minor than seems to prevail in other, and especially in English, official quarters. All the references that are made on the subject in the German semi-official press show this feeling and indicate the predominance of the opinion also that no intervention of the powers in Turkey involving a European war should be ventured upon.

German popular and official sympathy with the Armenians is keen, but it is argued that a war leading to the slaughter of the European armies would be a worse evil than anything that has happened in Armenia. The official organs in Vienna take a similar view of the situation. The Fremdenblatt declares that the Sultan is anxious to prove his sincerity and readiness to grant reforms, and hopes to be able to carry out vigorously his policy of restoring quiet among the different races inhabiting Asia Minor.

In regard to the reported refusal of Germany to permit the displacement of Turkhan Pasha and the substitution of Zia Pasha, Turkish Ambassador at Paris, as Turkish Ambassador to Germany, nothing is definitely known. The appointment of Zia Pasha is uncertain, but, in any event, the change of Ambassadors, even if Zia should be selected, will not cause any discord between Germany and Turkey. A change in the Turkish Ministry is understood to be impending, which may restore Tewfik Pasha to his post here, but if Tewfik should retain office in Constantinople, Turkhan Pasha would be preferred as Turkish Ambassador in Berlin to any other Ottoman diplomat who would be likely to be selected.

STATEMENT OF THE PORTE.

Persians Now Said to be Attacking the Armenians.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The Turkish Legation received from the Sublime Porte the following telegram under to-day's date:

"People of the Persian tribe of Kardars, who attacked an Armenian village of Alpok, (Van,) were successfully repulsed by the imperial troops.

"The articles and cattle stolen at Amassia, Marsovan, and Haik were restored partly to their owners. The situation at Zeitoun remains the same. Everywhere else order is perfect.

"The attacks on the inhabitants of the villages of Zerkian and Kurzet were made by brigands that came from Persia."

French Guardship Arrives.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 15.—The torpedo cruiser Faucon, which is to act as the second French guardship, has arrived here.

STEAMER INDIANA DAMAGED.

Hole Stove in Her Side by a Fruit Boat at Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 15.—While approaching the landing stage here this evening the British steamer Indiana, Capt. Boggs, from Philadelphia, collided with the fruit-laden steamer Zamora, which was lying at anchor. The Indiana had a large hole made in her port side, abaft her bulkhead. Her passengers were quickly landed, and the hole was stopped up with mattresses, &c. She was then towed to the Cheshire side of the river, where she was beached to prevenet her sinking.

While the Indiana was at the landing stage she sank two or three feet in the half of an hour that was occupied by the passengers in landing. There was no panic among the passengers.

The steamer was hastily towed across the river, as she gave every evidence of foundering. In fact, it was thought that she would sink in midstream, and the engines of the tug were worked to their fullest capacity to prevent such a disaster.

The Zamora's stem was smashed in, and her fore compartment filled with water. Her collision bulkheads were closed, however, and she was never in any danger of sinking.

ITALIAN MINISTRY IN DANGER.

Opposition to Make an Effort to Depose Present Officials.

ROME, Dec. 15.—The Opposition to the Government in the Chamber of Deputies is developing a number of interpellations on the situation in Abyssinia which will be presented in the Chamber with the object of overthrowing the Cabinet.

Prime Minister Crispi will to-morrow reply to interpellations on the subject, explaining the provisions of a bill by which the Government proposes to regulate the Italian situation in Africa for the present and future.

The latest advices that have reached here from Abyssinia show that the enemy has not yet arrived in sight of Makalle.

The report that Gen. Baratieri, the commander of the Italian forces in Abyssinia, was to be recalled is untrue.

The Capitale prints a dispatch stating that the Abyssinians are advancing against the Italians in two heavy columns. One column, under the command of Ras Alula, is approaching Adua, and the other is moving on Asmara. The total number of the enemy is over 100,000 men. Gen. Baratieri has ordered Gen. Arimondo to hold Asmara at all cost.

The Chamber of Deputies to-day discussed the situation.

INSURANCE IN GERMANY

The Government's Wish Is to Drive Out American Companies.

RULES DESIGNED FOR THAT PURPOSE

Protestations to the Contrary Known to be False by Those Making Them—What Doberitz Says of the Matter.

BERLIN, Dec. 15.—The Ministerial references which have been made in the Reichstag to the barring out of American insurance companies from transacting any further business in Prussia have lacked that strict accuracy which an honest statement ought to give. The assertion of Freiherr Marschall von Bieberstein, Minister of Foreign Affairs, that the companies were suppressed solely because they did not choose to comply with the regulations affecting home and foreign insurance companies alike, totally ignored the fact that the rules which were enforced against the American companies were drawn up in 1891 by the Prussian Minister of the Interior purposely to wipe out American insurance companies.

At the time these regulations were concocted, their strong anti-American bias was avowed frankly by the officials of the Home Office. It further can be stated on authority that Geheimrath Doberitz of the Home Office openly admitted to the manager of an American insurance company that the Home Office was searching for a way to block out the American insurance business from Prussia, and that he himself could not rest until he succeeded in doing so.

Afraid of the Socialists.

The inaction of the Conservatives in the Reichstag during the oratorical encounters between the Socialist leaders and the Ministry is attributed to their dread of drawing out a disclosure of the documents once belonging to Baron von Hammerstein, the absconding editor of the Kreuz-Zeitung, which are in possession of the Socialists. Many members of the Right are compromised in the Hammerstein letters, and they advised the practical effacement of the party during the discussion in the Reichstag in order to retard the revelations which it was in the power of the Socialists to make. It is asserted that these members even suggested the establishment of a temporary arrangement with the Socialist group in the Reichstag.

Since Wednesday's sitting, when Herren Bebel and Liebknecht declared their intention to publish these letters at the moment it should be deemed opportune, those of the Conservatives in the Reichstag who have nothing to fear from their publication have demanded that the leaders of the Right shall put an end to the intolerable situation, which the Socialists could prolong at their pleasure or as long as the Conservatives permitted themselves to be paralyzed by the Socialists' threats.

The introduction of an emphatic resolution challenging the production of the letters is now deemed the best course to be pursued by the party, although it is known that in Hammerstein's correspondence there are letters from certain Conservative leaders in which passages abound containing expression in which lèse majesté is not lacking. The President of the Reichstag can, of course, interdict the reading of such passages, but he cannot prevent the Socialists from showing that the Conservatives, the rhetorical defenders of the throne, commit lèse majesté quite as readily as any members of the suppressed Socialist associations.

The Kaiser Going to Altona.

The Emperor, after attending the ceremony of swearing in the naval recruits at Kiel to-day, will go to Altona to-morrow to inspect the new German iron-clad König Wilhelm. He will take luncheon with Count von Waldersee at Altona, and return to Berlin on Tuesday. The Empress has been in Dresden during the week to see her mother, the Dowager Duchess Adelaide of Holstein. While there she paid a short courtesy visit to the Queen of Saxony. Since returning to Berlin she has renewed her activity in Christmas shopping.

Diplomatic Dinners.

Diplomatic dinners are now frequent, in accordance with the requirements of the season, and the receptions given at the Austrian, Italian, and Russian Embassies have added to the social burdens of the officials, but the members of the imperial family, until the Court season shall open, after Christmas, will take no part in society functions.

Herr Fischer, Socialist member of the Reichstag, who was for some time employed as an editor on the Vorwaerts, the Socialist organ, complained at a public meeting yesterday that that paper habitually garbled reports and left out or smoothed down remarks in reports of speeches that were unpalatable to the editors. He himself, he declared, had been obliged, in order to get accurate reports of his own speeches at the recent Social-Democratic Congress at Breslau, to go to the columns of the Conservative Post.

The Bavarian Kingship.

The Munich Generalanzeiger, which is in touch with the Bavarian Cabinet, announces the decision of the Ministry to declare Prince Regent Luitpold King upon the tenth anniversary of his regency, June 10, 1896. The paper adds that the people are unanimous in their approval of such a step. Prince Luitpold is an uncle of the present hopelessly insane King Otto.

The Vorwaerts, commenting upon the speeches of Gen. Bronsart von Schellendorf, Minister of War, and Dr. Schoenstedt, Minister of Justice, in the Reichstag, in last week's Socialist debate, cites their remarks as proof that the Ministers continue in blindness as to the strength of the democracy. Time, it says, will show that a repressive policy on the part of any Government is suicidal.

Chancellor von Hohenlohe will give a dinner Tuesday to the new British Ambassador, Sir Frank Lascelles. Theodore Runyon, United States Ambassador, will be one of the guests.

New Steamship Line.

The Hamburg shipping house of H. Vogemann will inaugurate Jan. 15 a regular steamship line between Hamburg and New-York.

The Tageblatt publishes a report of an interview of President Vincent of the Ottoman Bank, in which he declares that the position of that institution is better than that of most of the European banks. The financial position of Turkey, he says, is not so serious as is generally supposed. She always has some reserve funds in her coffers, and the real deficit in the Treasury is much less than the assumed deficit.

Vienna Debtors Still Lagging.

The Vienna Boerse operators have not yet met their obligations to the Berlin operators, which were fixed by compromise by the President of the Berlin Boerse last week. In consequence of this the London and Paris Bourse brokers have joined the Berlin brokers in a protest to the Vienna Boerse Committee against the default of the Austrian operators. The Vienna committee, upon the strength of this protest, will prepare a petition to the Government to amend the betting law so as to enable the Boerse authorities to prosecute the defaulters, who are now refusing to pay their differences to the Berlin brokers with whom they had business transactions.

Despite the fact that the Boerse Committee of Vienna ruled that it properly might settle their differences on a basis of 40 per cent. reduction of the amounts actually due, the defaulting operators have refused to pay, taking refuge under the betting clauses of the common law, which the committee is now seeking to have amended.

Emperor William at Kiel.

KIEL, Dec. 15.—Emperor William arrived here at 8:30 o'clock this morning for the purpose of attending the ceremony of swearing in a number of naval recruits. His Majesty exhorted the recruits to be good Christians and loyal to their Emperor and fatherland. He referred to the victories achieved by the Germans in 1870, and said he trusted the recruits were ready to win similar victories. After luncheon the Emperor inspected the Imperial dockyard. He dined aboard the warship Sachsen.

GEN. CAMPOS STILL IN COMMAND

The Spanish Leader Has Not Resigned His Position—Rumor that Gomez and Maceo Were Beaten.

MADRID, Dec. 15.—An official denial is made of the report published by the Paris Figaro that Capt. Gen. Martinez Campos had resigned his command in Cuba.

A dispatch to the Imparcial from Havana says that 800 insurgents surprised seventy-two Spanish troops who were foraging near Minas, between Nuevitas and Puerto Principe.

The insurgents fired a volley into the Spaniards and then charged them with machetes. The Spaniards made a heroic resistance, killing many of the rebels, but were themselves completely crushed.

A Lieutenant and twenty-three privates were killed, while the rest of the Spanish force, except four men, were either wounded or taken prisoners. A Spanish column has started in pursuit of the Cubans.

The Imparcial also has a dispatch from Santa Clara saying that Gen. Oliver has defeated Gomez and Maceo at Mabujina. The insurgent loss was heavy. The Spanish loss was five killed and twenty wounded.

REPLY TO SPANISH CLAIMS.

Accused of Fearing to Have Facts About the War Published.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—In an interview to be published in The Washington Times to-morrow, Señor Quesada, Secretary of the Cuban Patriotic Association, answers the statements made in a pamphlet recently circulated among members of Congress and Government officials with a view to counteracting the growing feeling of friendliness for the cause of the Cuban insurgents upon the matter of the reports allowed to be sent from the Island of Cuba. Señor Quesada says:

"We will leave the American press to defend itself of the two implied charges, duplicity or ignorance, but we cannot fail suggesting to the writer to recall that, if the newspapers in this country have not been able to obtain exact news it has been because the cable and the mail have been in the hands exclusively of and tampered with by the Spanish authorities, who would not allow any matter to go through but what was favorable to the Government.

"Did Martinez Campos give the order that all foreign correspondents should not go into the Cuban ranks? Were they not threatened with being shot immediately if they disobeyed? Does the writer know of the experience of every newspaper man who has refused to sell his American manhood and to dishonor his calling by falsifying reports of battles, or concealing the horrible atrocities committed in the fields by the Spaniards?

"There has been no absence of 'presentment of the Spanish side'; on the contrary, every opportunity was theirs. The Spaniards will not admit a single defeat, and yet the Cubans have armed their men with rifles used only by the Government. The Government has killed, according to their official reports, more men already than they admit we have in the field, and how is it, then, that we hear of transports bringing thousands of unfortunate recruits to fight for a toppling monarchy in America? Enough of such mystification. Spain never loses but the last battle, and she will lose it in Cuba.

"If the truth is not known it is Spain's fault. Let her welcome fearless and incorruptible journalists to Cuba, and give them facilities. Let her ask the press of this country to name a committee of investigation, otherwise it will look as if she were afraid of the power of the American pen."

THE WAR ON THE CARP REACHES OREGON

They Have Become a Great Pest and Must Be Got Rid Of.

From The Portland Oregonian.

Since the carp which the Fish Commissioner turned loose in this region have become a plague, owners of ponds, lakes and other haunts of wild fowl have been studying up all manner of schemes to rid themselves of this bull-headed, leather-sided, all-devouring incubus. Draining lakes and putting lime in them have been talked of, but the trouble is that all such lakes and ponds are liable to be flooded in the high-water season, and, even if the carp were all killed out, they would soon be back in the lakes again as numerous as ever.

The latest scheme for the destruction of carp is to introduce pickerel and wall-eyed pike into the waters of this section. It is claimed that in four years, it is claimed, the carp had completely disappeared in Nebraska. While the carp mania was raging these fish were introduced into the waters of that State, and soon became a pest. The pickerel and wall-eyed pike were introduced, and, in four years, it is claimed, the carp had completely disappeared.

The pickerel and wall-eyed pike are well known to be voracious and destructive fish. They might be safely introduced into waters where there were no better fish, but the question is, would it be safe to introduce them into the streams of Oregon, where there are salmon and trout? Some claim that they do not go into the swift streams, which the trout inhabit and where the salmon go to spawn, but prefer to live in the sluggish waters of the lakes, ponds, and sloughs, where the carp have their abiding place. It would be a good thing to get rid of the carp, but a bad thing to introduce worse fish, more active and voracious, which it would be impossible to exterminate in their turn, and which might do great damage to the trout and salmon. The carp only eat wapatoes and weeds of all kinds, while the others live on a fish diet. Many of the carp here are now of large size, weighing fifteen to twenty pounds or more, and these the pickerel or pike could hardly swallow. Some say the pickerel and pike would not trouble the trout or salmon; others say they would. The persons who are interested in duck shooting alone would, of course, vote to try them, but all interested in fishing will favor giving the matter due consideration before introducing any more strange and undesirable fish into the waters of the Northwest.

Alleged Robbers Identified.

Frank Atkins and Charles Weber, alias "Little Teddy," held up and robbed James Leonard of 228 East Forty-sixth Street at the corner of Second Avenue and Houston Street midnight Friday. They secured $83 and made their escape. Leonard reported the robbery at the East Fifth Street Police Station. Detective Akerly and Mullin yesterday arrested the men in the lodging house at 302 Bowery. They will be arraigned in Essex Market Police Court to-day. Leonard identified both of the men.

Its Second Annual Entertainment.

The second annual entertainment of the Ladies' Aid Society of the Temple Anshe Chesed took place last night at the Lexington Avenue Opera House. A large audience was present, and the receipts will net the treasury a snug sum. The organization, though young, is doing more than its quota of good among the poor.

Bitten by Rabid Dogs.

MEDIA, Penn., Dec. 15.—Two young sons of Charles Geary of Lower Providence, master of the hounds of the South Media Fox Hunting Club, were bitten last night by dogs which were mad. One of the dogs died of rabies later in the night, and when the others were killed to-day post-mortems showed that they, too, had been rabid.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

SPOKANE, Washington, Dec. 15.—The boarding house of the Government Indian School on the Lapwai Reservation has been destroyed by fire. The building was valued at $1,000.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Dec. 15.—The Boston Clothing House, Beeler and Bennett's grocery store, and the café of W. D. Wilson were destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, $80,000.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 15.—The First Methodist Episcopal Church South was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, $25,000.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 15.—The Knell Piano Manufacturing Company building was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, $75,000.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Abbey Bowler Hoppin Morton, wife of Chief Justice Marcus Morton of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, died in Newton Highlands, Mass., Saturday. She was seventy-six years old.

—William Arthur McKeighan, Populist ex-Congressman from the Fifth Nebraska District, died yesterday in the Insane Asylum at Hastings, Neb.

—Alfred Woolley of Long Branch, N. J., forty-one years old, died Saturday.

—Dr. R. R. Ledbetter of Santa Rosa, Miss., died yesterday.

THE PRESIDENT AT HOME

Returns from His Hunting Trip in Excellent Spirits and Health.

BRINGS WITH HIM A BIG LOT OF GAME

Reaches Washington on the Lighthouse Tender Maple—Was Safe and Comfortable During the Storm.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—President Cleveland and his shooting companions returned to Washington to-day at 2:30 o'clock P. M., on the lighthouse tender Maple. At the wharf there was a little crowd of loungers, a wagon to carry away the game, Mr. Thurber, summoned to meet the President by telephone message from the Indian Head Proving Grounds, and Sinclair, the White House steward.

Owing to the presence of several vessels at the ice wharf, where the Maple usually ties up, the little tender could not land her passengers there, and was obliged to run in at the pier of the Riverview excursion boats. At 2:30 o'clock she was sighted coming around a bend in the river, Private Secretary Thurber, who had arrived about half an hour previously in the President's coupé, was waiting at the end of the ice wharf, unconscious that the landing would be made some hundred yards below. But the quick eyes of the score or more of newsboys, bootblacks, and wharf loungers who had surmised from the presence of the White House coupé that Mr. Cleveland was near at hand, and had gathered on the wharf, saw that the Maple was turning in to the Riverview Pier and made a rush down the street in that direction.

Mr. Thurber followed, driving over the rough cobblestones at a rattling pace. The young gatekeeper at first was inclined to view the private secretary as a newspaper man and to refuse him admittance, but Mr. Thurber finally managed to pass the portals through the efforts of Commander Lamberton, Lighthouse Inspector for this district, who, with Commander George F. F. Wilde, the Naval Secretary of the Lighthouse Board, were the other companions of the President on his shooting trip.

The President wore a silk hat and a beaver overcoat. He appeared to be in excellent health. The President and his friends, and Capt. French of the Maple chatted on the wharf for a few minutes, and then the party marched to the gate, with Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Thurber in the lead. The President and Mr. Thurber entered the coupé and were whirled off to the White House.

Steward Sinclair, his assistant, and the sailors of the Maple meanwhile were carrying to the White House wagon the President's guns and traps and the game. Altogether there were sixty ducks, thirty-two partridges, five geese, and four brant. There were no swans.

The longevity of the swan is proverbial. Mr. Cleveland shot several of them last Winter, and one of them, in the general distribution, fell to the lot of Private Secretary Thurber.

"How did you like that swan?" Mr. Cleveland asked a few days later.

"Haven't been able to taste it yet," Mr. Thurber replied.

"Why so?" asked the President.

"Well, Sir," replied Mr. Thurber, "after boiling it for three whole days I was not able to get my teeth through one of its centennial tendons."

With this experience to guide them, the Presidential party decided this year to let the swan alone.

The President and his companions kept a small part of the game killed, and the rest was delivered to-night at the houses of the members of the Cabinet, Assistant Secretary Hamlin of the Treasury Department, and Private Secretary Thurber. A member of the shooting party said this evening that no alarm need have been felt for the safety of the President and his companions during the storm that raged at Cape Hatteras while they were in that vicinity. The tender Violet, to which the party was transferred from the Maple at Norfolk, was well sheltered during the gale in the cape channel. She did not drag her anchors, and everybody had a good time.

UNITED PRESS NEWS IN DEMAND

Eight New Subscribers for It Within a Few Days.

During the last few days six newspapers, printed at different places throughout the country, have begun taking the telegraphic news service of The United Press. These papers are The Indianapolis (Ind.) Sun, The Parkersburg (West Va.) Sentinel, The Los Angeles (Cal.) Journal, The Bakersfield (Cal.) Californian, The La Crosse (Wis.) Daily Badger, and The Johnstown (Penn.) Times.

Beginning to-day, The Nashville (Tenn.) Sun will take the service of The Southern Associated Press and The United Press.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Charles Green of St. Louis is at the Holland.

—Alexander R. Shepherd of Washington is at the Gilsey.

—Mrs. Jenness-Miller of Washington is at the Park Avenue.

—William Emerson of San Francisco is at the Sturtevant.

—Judge Nathaniel Shipman of Hartford is at the Murray Hill.

—Ex-Congressman William C. Maybury of Detroit is at the Hoffman.

—John W. Howarth of Utica and C. E. Rumsey of Pittsburg are at the Empire.

—Count O'Brien of France and Frederick H. Winston of Chicago are at the Waldorf.

—Edward J. Phelps, formerly United States Minister to England, is at the Clarendon.

—Ex-Speaker Fremont Cole of Watkins, N. Y., and Mrs. Amelia E. Barr of Cornwall, N. Y., are at the Fifth Avenue.

AT THE WASHINGTON HOTELS.

—Ebbitt—F. J. Osborn, New-York.

—Willard's—F. L. Cooper, B. G. Sessions, C. Turel, New-York; I. Norris, Brooklyn.

—Raleigh—J. S. Judkins, J. B. Echelveria, F. C. Butler, H. R. Krug, O. P. Command, H. C. Birch, New-York.

—Arlington—Mrs. E. C. Anthony, Miss Anthony, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Anthony, E. J. Aimes, J. C. Chamberlain, New-York.

—Shoreham—J. E. Searles, Mr. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. William Hoey, Miss Hattie Williams, R. J. Collier, I. Langdon, New-York.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night to 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

12:30 A. M.—78 Stanton Street; John Summers; damage trifling.

5:15 A. M.—78 Mulberry Street; Alphonso Mucci; damage trifling.

7:35 A. M.—3,152 Third Avenue; T. Bileias; damage, $50.

10:45 A. M.—988 Third Avenue; Ike Wagner; damage, $35.

12:30 P. M.—710 East Sixth Street; Harry Fried; damage, $25.

2:30 P. M.—2,912 Third Avenue; John Schroeder; no damage.

3:40 P. M.—215 East Thirty-fifth Street; Daniel O'Haley; no damage.

3:50 P. M.—86 West Thirty-third Street; Alpine Flats; damage, $500.

4:25 P. M.—150 Rivington Street; Nathan Sarlet; damage trifling.

7 P. M.—14 Thompson Street; Annie Valeo; damage, $5.

Latest Arrival.

SS Roanoke, Boat, Richmond, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

An Acceptable Gift.

A choice Rug from Cowperthwait's, 124 West 14th St.—Adv.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A.—Fur Rugs, $2 upward; American Tiger Rugs, $5 to $25. BURKE, Manufacturer, 210 Broadway.

DIED.

COZINE.—Suddenly, of pneumonia, on Saturday, Dec. 14, 1895, at the residence of her mother, 1,225 Bushwick Av., Brooklyn, Jessie G., in the 8th year of her age, daughter of Anna E. and the late John G. Cozine.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral Tuesday, Dec. 17, at 2:30 P. M.

JAYNE.—At Orange, N. J., on Saturday, Dec. 14, 1895, Addison A. Jayne, in the 84th year of his age.

Funeral on Wednesday, Dec. 18, at 2:30 o'clock, from the residence of Samuel F. Jayne, corner of Center and Hurlbut Sts., Orange, N. J. Train leaves New-York, foot of Christopher or Barclay St., at 1:30. Return train at 3:58 P. M.

LEONARD.—At the residence of her son, Joseph C. Leonard, Cos Cob, Conn., Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. Alexander S. Leonard, S. T. D., and daughter of the late Joseph Cooper, aged 86 years.

Funeral on Monday, the 16th inst., at 11:30 A. M., at Christ Church, Greenwich, Conn. Carriages will be in waiting at Greenwich Station on arrival of 10:08 train from Grand Central Depot.

MERRITT.—At St. Peter's Rectory, Morristown, N. J., on Thursday, Dec. 12, 1895, the Rev. Robert Norris Merritt, S. T. D., in the 70th year of his age.

Funeral service, with high celebration, on Monday, 16th inst., at St. Peter's Church, Morristown, N. J., at 10:45 A. M. Clergy in attendance are requested to bring surplice, violet stole, and beretta. Interment in churchyard. Trains leave foot of Barclay and Christopher Sts., New-York, at 9 o'clock.

O'SULLIVAN.—At his residence, 382 Pacific St., Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Dec. 13, James O'Sullivan, brother of the late Eugene O'Sullivan of this city.

Funeral services at St. Paul's Church, corner of Court and Congress Sts., Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 16, at 10 A. M. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

PERRIN.—At midnight, Friday, Dec. 13, 1895, Mary E. Perrin, wife of Grenville Perrin.

Funeral services on Monday evening, 16th inst., at 8 o'clock, at her late residence, 186 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn.

PLAETTNER.—Mrs. E. W. Plaettner, widow of Mr. Adolf Plaettner, Sunday morning, at her home, 390 Adelphi St., Brooklyn.

Funeral service Monday evening, Dec. 16, at 8 o'clock, at home.

POWELL, JOSEPH.—On Saturday, Dec. 14, 1895, Joseph, beloved husband of Louise Mason Powell.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 249 West End Av., Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 17, at 3:30 o'clock. Interment private.

STODDARD.—On Saturday, Dec. 14, 1895, in the Montecito, near Santa Barbara, Cal., Mrs. Sarah L., wife of Henry Stoddard and daughter of the late James Kemper.

WASHBURN.—On Sunday, Dec. 15, of pneumonia, Nathalie Fisher, daughter of William Ives and Carrie W. F. Washburn, aged 6 months and 18 days.

Funeral private.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY.

Woodlawn Station, (24th Ward.) Harlem Railroad. Office, No. 20 East 23d St.

BEETHOVEN'S MEMORY HONORED

Joint Celebration of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Great Composer's Birth.

The artistic portion of the joint celebration of the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of Beethoven's birth and the twenty-fifth anniversary of the dedication of the Beethoven Maennerchor's Hall, which occurred last evening at the Academy of Music, was an unqualified success. If the social and convivial section of the celebration which takes place within the private circles of the Beethoven Maennerchor results equally well, this society will have ample cause to feel elated over the outcome of these festivities.

The Academy of Music was crowded last evening. All seats in the boxes and all parts of the house were occupied, and many were standing in the open spaces. Not only did the members and friends of the society present themselves in goodly numbers, but the general public as well enjoyed the concert.

There were more than the usual number of musical treats contained in the concert, and the liberal bestowal of applause was more for merit than friendliness. The first half of the programme was made up exclusively of Beethoven compositions, each of which was rendered in a manner denoting that the master's works were thoroughly understood by the chorus, soloist, and orchestra, as well as by the conductor.

Hermann Spielter, the musical director of the Beethoven Maennerchor, was on this occasion introduced to the public as a conductor. With this first appearance he established himself as both an excellent choral and orchestral conductor. The "Leonore Overture, No. 3," was given spiritedly and with much finish. The chorus, "Meeresstille und Gluckliche Fahrt," transposed for male chorus by Mr. Spielter, was well sung by the large Maennerchor, and was received with stormy demonstrations by the audience.

Miss Lillian Blauvelt sang the two songs from "Egmont" charmingly, and received numerous recalls in consequence.

Miss Laura Danziger, the instrumental soloist of the concert, displayed fine technique and superb method in the Liszt "Tarantella di Bravoura," to which she had to add another selection before she was permitted to retire.

The chef d'oeuvre was Arnold Krug's cantata, "Fingal," which was given by Miss Blauvelt and Carl Dufft in the solo parts and the Beethoven Maennerchor and orchestra. This taxing composition displayed the artistic merits of the chorus, soloists, and orchestra most advantageously. After each of the seven scenes of the cantata Mr. Spelter was compelled to bow ackn

THE HEBREW FAIR.

LAST WEEK OF

The

Great Hebrew Fair

at

Madison Square Garden,

December 9 to 21, (inclusive.)

For the Benefit of

THE EDUCATIONAL ALLIANCE

and

The Hebrew Technical Institute.

EVERYTHING FOR SALE.

Concert every afternoon and evening by GILMORE'S 22D REGIMENT BAND, Victor Herbert, Conductor.

Some of the principal features are:

Art Gallery, Flower Booth, Candy Stand, Doll Show, Theatre Ticket Office, Edison's Laboratory.

Single Admission, - - 25 Cents
Season Ticket, - - - - $1.00

Open afternoons from 2:30 to 5, and evenings from 7:30 to 11.

Madison Square Garden transformed into "AN ARABIAN NIGHT."

This is the final week of the Hebrew Fair, and if the results at the Madison Square Garden keep pace with those of last week the projectors of the enterprise will have ample cause to congratulate themselves, and both institutions which are the beneficiaries will be relieved of their difficulties for some time, at least. This day is dedicated to the Young Ladies' and Gentlemen's League of the Montefiore Home, and not only is a large attendance assured, but the treasury will also be materially enhanced.

A. M. Palmer has been personally complimented and thanked by the management for the clever manner in which he conducted the sale of five autograph copies of "Trilby." The results eclipsed any previous sales of the same character of works, and the prices secured were far beyond expectation. Mr. Palmer's offer to have all the members of the original cast of the play append their autographs aided the sale materially.

The first book was started at $50 by Isidor Straus, who became the purchaser at $75.

The second book offered caused a pleasant bit of rivalry between J. B. Bloomingdale and Mr. Palmer, as the auctioneer seemed to be particularly anxious to obtain this copy, which he succeeded in capturing for $45.

Mr. Bloomingdale bought the third book for $25, and when the auctioneer learned who the purchaser was he announced to the crowd that if he had known who the bidder was he would not have let him off for double that amount. This, he said, was by way of apology for letting the book go at so low a price. Mr. Palmer here announced that he would see that all of the copies sold above $50 received the autographs of the original cast of "Trilby" dramatized.

The fourth copy was purchased by M. Warley Platzek for $60. The fifth copy was bought by Dr. J. G. Wallach for $60.

Mr. Palmer then presented the association with his copy of the book, which he proceeded to auction off once more, and which was sold to Levi N. Hershfield for $51. Mr. Palmer felt well pleased with his work, as he succeeded in raising $316 on five copies of Du Maurier's novel.

The votes for the diamond sunburst, valued at $1,500, and given by Tiffany & Co., are receiving a very large patronage. Tiffany & Co. have announced their willingness to exchange the ornament for that amount of goods if the fortunate person obtaining it so desires.

The Fair Journal is filled daily with interesting bits, of which the following is a specimen:

HER WAY.

At the flower booth she busily works
And smiles and talks and pleads;
For the poor, the sick, and the old, she says,
She's engaged in doing these deeds.

But I, who am young and well and not poor,
And my suit with eagerness press—
To me she haughtily tosses her head,
And will not even say "Yes."

ALBERT ULMANN.

Mail orders, accompanied with cash or checks, for votes (50 cents a vote) for the heroic bust of Robert Burns, on onyx pedestal, valued at $500, to go to the most popular lawyer, and for the statue of "The Crouching Venus," on marble pedestal, valued at $2,000, to be voted to the most popular club, may be sent to the Treasurer, Samuel M. Schaeffer, at the Madison Square Garden, or to J. B. Bloomingdale, Third Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, or to Isidor Straus, Fourteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

A BROOKLYN TEMPLE DEDICATED

Excise Commissioner Harburger's Address to the Congregation of Ahawith Schulom Beth Aron.

The dedication of the newly erected Temple Ahawith Schulom Beth Aron, at 98 Scholes Street, Brooklyn, took place yesterday with appropriate exercises. There were 1,200 persons present.

Excise Commissioner Julius Harburger of New-York, in his address, alluded to the many temples erected by the Israelites of America, whose aim it was to propagate the tenets of their fathers and to strictly obey the precepts of the American form of government. He said:

"Everywhere in your new temple I see the flag of our country displayed. As lovers of that flag we stand side by side with every other creed and religion to protect it and hail it as the only banner under the sun where every denomination can worship their God without fear or molestation.

"The perpetuity of our Republic is secured as long as those doctrines prevail. Our Nation is the greatest on earth because civil and religious liberty is the fundamental principle upon which it is founded and which is its very life and essence.

"The American people will not tolerate any individual who is desirous of arraying creed against creed, and whenever it has been attempted it has failed most ignominiously. The time will come when we can call both cities the 'Greater New-York.'"

Col. W. L. Strong spoke feelingly of Jewish philanthropy at the great fair in New-York City. His liberal views on religious matters make him, the worthy Mayor of the City of New-York, a fit person to be selected as Mayor of the Greater New-York.

"Our co-religionists in the twin cities are numerically stronger than in any other part of the Union. As law-abiding citizens it will be our aim to ever protect, cherish, and venerate the great Republic to which we owe everlasting fealty."

The Rev. Dr. B. Drachman, the Rev. Dr. Philip Jaches, the Rev. Dr. Luebke, and the Rev. Dr. Solomon delivered addresses also.

The presentation of the key of the temple was made by Miss Florence Aaron and accepted by the President, S. Freudenthal.

WAS PATRICK CLARK KILLED?

Robert Henderson Says a Bale of Hay Fell on Him—Dr. Flynn Says He Died of Heart Disease.

JAMAICA, L. I., Dec. 15.—Patrick Clark, an old resident of this village, father of Excise Commissioner James P. Clark, either died or was killed last evening in a manner that is causing much speculation.

Mr. Clark stood in front of his son's grocery, on the Rockaway Road, while a man whose name could not be ascertained was unloading baled hay. A bale of hay fell off the wagon on the side where Mr. Clark stood. The old man fell to the ground, and Robert Henderson, a colored man, rushed into the grocery store and exclaimed, "Jimmie, your father is dead! A bale of hay fell and killed him!"

Dr. T. J. Flynn, Health Officer of the town, was summoned. He said the bale of hay had not struck the old man, but that he was suffering from heart disease. Mr. Clark was not dead at the time, but expired about forty minutes after the accident. The body was taken into the house, and Father Dennison administered extreme unction.

The only witness of the accident was the colored man, Henderson. He is positive that the bale of hay struck Mr. Clark on the side of the head and knocked him over. He so informed the members of the family, and they are known to have told a number of persons the same story. However, when a reporter inquired as to the date of the inquest, he was informed that there would be none.

Concerning the case, Dr. Flynn said, "Clark undoubtedly died of heart disease, and I did not report the case to the Coroner. I think you had better let this Clark case drop." He then became angry and swore emphatically.

Dr. Flynn's diagnosis created much surprise, as it was commonly understood that Clark had been killed. Clark will be buried Tuesday. He was sixty-nine years old and a prominent member of St. Monica's Church.

Charged with Robbing in Church.

Caspar Hellwich of 52 Division Street was held in $500 bail for trial in Essex Market Police Court yesterday on a charge of larceny. Mary Ernst, a housekeeper of 202 Second Avenue, accompanied by a friend, went to the confessional services at St. Nicholas's Roman Catholic Church, at Second Street and Avenue A, on Saturday night and took a seat in a front pew. Hellwich was in the seat behind them.

Miss Ernst was interrupted in her devotions by the jingling of the silver in her pocketbook, which she had placed on the seat. She turned around and found that Hellwich had emptied the purse. She caught hold of him and he was held until a policeman arrived and arrested him. Hellwich admitted the theft.

LESSONS MR. SCHIEREN LEARNED

As Mayor He Says He Appreciated Civil Service Rules—The Mayor Should Not Succeed Himself.

Charles A. Schieren, who has just two more weeks to act as Chief Magistrate of Brooklyn, has made several suggestions regarding municipal affairs. He says he is an ardent advocate of civil service rules in municipal affairs, and has been a member of the Civil Service Association since its organization.

"When I entered upon my official duties," he said, "I also entered most heartily into the application of civil service with our local Government, wherever practicable, and, although the idea of enforcing it was rather unpopular, yet my experience during my term of office confirms my conviction that the civil service system, properly introduced and honestly carried out, is of great benefit to the city, and solves one of the problems of securing permanent good government in our large cities.

"It is almost the universal testimony of every public official who has honestly tried the experiment and introduced the competitive or merit system in his department, that he secures the service of a better class of men, who are more competent and thoroughly equipped and better qualified for the position.

"A man who secures a subordinate position under our City Government should have a reasonable assurance as to its permanency, so long as he faithfully discharges his duties. It will elevate the service, and a higher class of men will apply for the positions. Nothing is more demoralizing to an official than the feeling that his tenure of office is insecure and subject to a change of administration. He will become indifferent and a time servant, simply attending to his duties in a perfunctory manner.

"It is the demoralizing effect of the spoils system which is sometimes so potent in electing unworthy and incompetent men to office candidates who are so profuse in their promises before election and so indifferent as to fulfillment after election.

"I, therefore, favor most earnestly the introduction of the civil service system for subordinate positions in every department. It will greatly improve the service of the city and prove a great step toward good and clean government in our cities, and also tend to elevate and purify political parties."

Mayor Schieren has also made several suggestions as to the office of Mayor. He is a firm believer that a man should not succeed himself.

"In several cities of this country," he said, "the Mayor cannot succeed himself. He serves but one term; another term must intervene if he desires re-election, and wherever this system has been introduced it has met with favor, particularly in the City of Philadelphia, where the Mayor is also clothed with great power. The term of his office is four years, and he cannot succeed himself. The result has been most satisfactory. The Mayor is placed in a proper attitude before the people. He can be more independent in his actions, and is not obliged to curry favor for his party or political friends, which so often places an official in an embarrassing position.

"A Mayor must of necessity be independent in his actions, because he must recognize everybody and make no distinction between rich and poor, nationality, creed, or party. He ought to be the most approachable man in the city and devote his entire time and thought to the interest of the city.

"Brooklyn is now a very large city, covering an immense territory. Much of it, especially the new wards, needs every improvement. The new wards have only limited means, but make unlimited demands. For many reasons it would be beneficial to Brooklyn if her charter should be amended so as to lengthen the term of the Mayor, with the proviso that he cannot succeed himself."

WARNER STILL TALKING FOR SILVER

Says There Will Be Silver Candidates for President and Vice President Beyond a Doubt.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—Gen. A. C. Warner of Ohio, the well-known advocate of free silver, this afternoon held a consultation with the officers of the National Bimetallic League in regard to the details of the conference to be held by the upholders of the 16 to 1 idea in Washington Jan. 23. In regard to the objects of the conference Gen. Warner said:

"The object of the January conference is to take into consideration the situation at that time and to decide the question of calling a National Convention for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice President on the money issue alone. By that time we will know when and where the conventions of the leading parties will be held, and probably by that time something of the policy of the Congress on the financial question will be disclosed.

"What the January conference will decide I cannot beforehand undertake to say. Many Democrats are hopeful that the silver forces in their party will yet be able to control the next convention and wrest the organization of that party from the hands of the gold combination of London and New-York. There are also Republicans who are still hopeful that their party may yet be induced to espouse the cause of bimetallism.

"But, however this may turn out, one thing may be relied upon, and that is that the people of this country will have an opportunity to in some way express squarely their views at the ballot box on establishing permanently the gold standard in this country or returning to the constitutional standard of gold and silver."

When asked whether the cause of free silver was on the wane, Gen. Warner said:

"Notwithstanding the claims of the press, the cause of silver is growing, and the time is near at hand when New-England itself will be forced by two conditions which are now pressing upon its interests, to take up this question. Our increasing debt abroad is calling for large exportations of gold, over and above paying for imports to pay interest and other foreign charges accruing annually from past obligations, which makes it impossible to make protection to New-England industries effective as in the past, or as might be done if we were out of debt.

"Secondly, we are in destructive competition with silver-using countries under the advantage which the divergence between the value of silver and gold gives to the 600,000,000 of people producing under the silver standard. This competition is just beginning to be felt and is little understood in this country, but it is destined to transfer the seat of many of the great industries of gold-standard countries to such countries as China, Japan, and Mexico, and this competition will be more severely felt by countries under the gold standard than by countries owing no outside debts."

The Silver Statue Too Large.

From The Washington Post.

"We are still exhibiting the silver statue of Justice, that so many thousands gazed on at the Chicago Exposition," remarked Dr. Harvey of Philadelphia. Dr. Harvey, if not the originator of the idea, was the chief promoter of the statue, and had it not been for his persistence, the Argentine counterfeit of Miss Ada Rehan would never have been executed. "It still draws," he continued, "and at very remunerative prices. Whenever silver goes up to 1.29, I guess we'll melt it down, for at that figure there's $76,000 of bullion to be got out of it. The mistake we made was in building it of heroic size, instead of adopting the proportions of an average built female. Had it been smaller it would have been far prettier."

HOLIDAY GIFTS.
TORTOISE and AMBER SHELL,
PARISIAN RHINESTONE, FINE CUT JET.
HAIR ORNAMENTS.
This matchless assortment must be seen to realize the rare and exquisite designs which cannot be found elsewhere. Goods bought now will be delivered wherever desired. Open evenings.
A. SIMONSON,
933 Broadway, 21st and 22d Sts.

NEW ST. LUKE'S IS NEARLY READY

No Patients to be Received at the Old Hospital After Dec. 31—For a Pathological Department.

It was decided by the Executive Committee of St. Luke's Hospital, at its meeting last week, that no new patients shall be received at the old hosptial after Dec. 31. It is expected that the new hospital on Cathedral Heights will be so far advanced in its construction by Feb. 1, 1896, that the hospital work can be removed there.

Since St. Luke's Hospital was founded, in 1858, its doors have never been closed. During that period 42,000 patients have been treated. Of that large number not more than 16,000 were connected with the Protestant Episcopal Church, the others representing all creeds and nationalities. Eighty-five per cent. paid nothing in recent years toward the support of the hospital.

*ST. LUKE'S NEW HOSPITAL.
Expected to be Ready for the Admission of Patients in February.

At the last meeting of the Board of Managers of the institution the following, relative to the permanent endowment of a pathological department in the hospital, was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Throughout Europe and in this country there is a constantly increasing interest manifested in pathology on the part of the medical profession and other scientists, and an expectancy by the people at large of results from pathological investigations which will lead in far greater degrees than has yet been achieved in the prevention and cure of disease; and

Whereas, Thus far no adequate opportunity has been afforded in this country for conducting such investigations upon a liberal and methodical scale under the auspices of a corporation, and there is reason to expect that with such opportunity the wonderful progress of the medical profession of the United States in surgery, in the use of anaesthetics, and in antiseptic treatment during the last twenty-five years, will be repeated in pathology in the early future; and

Whereas, St. Luke's was the pioneer in the private hospital work in this country, and may now well take the lead in providing thorough facilities, as regards location, buildings, apparatus, and skilled men, for pathological investigation, and in securing for mankind the benefits to follow such investigation;

Resolved, That the matter of the completion of the proposed pathological building and its equipment be referred to the Building Committee with power.

Further Resolved, That in the opinion of this board a sum of not less than $200,000 should be obtained and set apart for the endowment of the pathological department, and that special gifts should be obtained, if possible, for the equipment of this department.

Further Resolved, That the matter of endowment of the pathological department be referred to the Executive Committee, with power to appoint a special committee on this subject from the members of the board.

Further Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Medical Board with request that it appoint a committee to confer with the Building Committee on this matter.

The Executive Committee accepted $15,000 as a gift from the Rev. Dr. Eugene A. Hoffman, dean of the General Theological Seminary, for the endowment in perpetuity of a room in the new hospital for clergymen in the Protestant Episcopal Church who may be afflicted with acute non-contagious diseases requiring the skill of hospital treatment.

The committee also received a bequest of $5,000 from the late Rev. Dr. William E. Eigenbrodt, in memory of his sister, for a bed in the hospital, the nomination to the use of which is to be made by the dean of the General Theological Seminary.

OPPOSED TO CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

The Rev. Lyman Ward Favors Life Imprisonment Under International Laws.

The Rev. Lyman Ward, pastor of the Second Universalist Society, which meets in the hall of the Ellerslie at 82 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, preached last night on "Capital Punishment." He spoke against it, and in favor of lifelong imprisonment regulated by international laws.

"The great arguments advanced in favor of capital punishment," he said, "are that as the commission of murder is the greatest crime known in the catalogue of all crimes it should be punished with the greatest penalty that can be placed upon the assassin—death; that, as a murderer is a menace to the community, he should be speedily dealt with, and that murderers must be killed in order to decrease murder through fear of execution.

"All these arguments seem to me to miss the point. I have never read of a single argument either Scriptural or otherwise that seemed to be conclusive in favor of it.

"The Jewish theory, an eye for an eye, has been relegated to the past by all criminologists. To-day it is impossible to punish the culprit in kind.

"I believe that capital punishment should be abolished because of difficulty of conviction on direct evidence. Convictions on circumstantial evidence are dangerous.

"Capital punishment is willful murder; nothing short of it. We are dealing with that which is of God. Man had better keep his hands off.

"Lifelong punishment, with its hell of remorse, is a greater punishment, and will do more than capital punishment to decrease murder.

"If we cannot trust the pardoning power to Governors, and if we cannot rely on future laws to insure the captivity of the murderer, it should be made an international law."

"FARO KING" ALONZO MINOT ARRESTED

Decoyed to an Appointment and Taken to Police Headquarters.

Alonzo Minot, known as the "Faro King," was arrested at 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon by Central Office Detective Brett and Policemen Link, Reidell, and Allen of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station. The arrest was made at One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue, where Minot had been decoyed to keep an engagement.

Chief Conlin caused the arrest. About 4:30 o'clock he telephoned to the Twenty-ninth Precinct for three men in plain clothes to be sent at once to his house. It is supposed they met the detective there. The details of the arrest could not be learned. The prisoner was taken to Police Headquarters.

Floating in the East River.

The body of a woman was found floating in the East River off Prentice's Stores, Furman Street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. The body had only been in the water a short time. It was taken to the morgue.

The woman was apparently about forty-five years old, 5 feet 7 inches in height, and of heavy build. She had dark hair, mixed with gray. In her pocket were a thimble and a statuette of St. Joseph. The woman was neatly dressed.

HEAVY TRADE IN STOCKS

The Mining Boom in Colorado Shows No Sign of Abating.

CRIPPLE CREEK STILL IN THE LEAD

Sixty-eight Properties of That Region Now Listed on the Exchanges —Strikes Made by Speculators.

DENVER, Dec. 15.—As an evidence of the activity at Cripple Creek it may be stated that the long-distance telephone company doing business in Colorado now has three lines in operation between Denver and Colorado Springs, to the new gold fields, and that patrons of the lines have frequently to wait an hour or more for their turn at the 'phone, because of the press of business.

The manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company in Denver says that his company daily handles 900 messages to and from the camp, and the Postal Telegraph Company is doing a heavy business; besides, all extra wires have been leased by Stock Exchanges and private brokers. A large number of messages are from Eastern points. The whole Rocky Mountain region seems to have taken on the craze in stock speculation, and buying and selling orders are received daily in Denver and Colorado Springs from Arizona on the south to Montana on the north.

The Real Estate Exchange and the Chamber of Commerce of Denver have added mining stocks to their business. The former has commenced, and the latter will soon begin operations. The regular Mining Exchange is doing a rushing business. The Exchange building is crowded to the doors daily, and on the streets in front is a crowd of excited men trading stocks among themselves. These transactions do not appear, of course, on the heavy aggregate sales made public by the Exchanges, running daily into the hundreds of thousands of shares. The curbstone dealings, it is conjectured, will nearly equal the transactions within doors.

Stories of Big Fortunes.

Stories of suddenly acquired fortunes, both in the mines and in stock dealing, are eagerly told and retold. They keep the fire of the craze burning. No doubt some of these stories are true. A tale of a newly-made million was set going last week by the sale of a large piece of acreage property at Cripple Creek by the firm of Bennett & Meyers of Denver. These men have had a remarkable run of good luck. They came out of the Denver real estate boom of a few years ago with several business blocks and a bank or two to their credit. They started on a few thousands only. Only one investment, made early in their partnership, they regretted—at that time. They loaned money to a man on ranch property in El Paso County, and as the ranchman was unable to pay the debt the Denver real estate firm was compelled to take the ranch.

They had only a rough idea as to where the property was located and they really considered their money as good as lost. Then followed the first news of a gold strike in the Cripple Creek region. The new camp grew and a squatters' town was established. It was on Bennett & Meyers's ranch, and the first they knew of the fact was when application was made to them to convert a portion of the ranch into a town site. This was done, and the firm sold in the first year town lots of a total value of $185,000. This week the firm disposed of another portion of the once friendless ranch for a sum stated to be $450,000. They still own odds and ends of the ranch, principally corner lots, having a value, it is reputed, of nearly $250,000. The two principal streets of the town are named Bennett Avenue and Meyers Avenue, in honor of the two lucky Denver speculators. They have also large mining interests in the camp.

Stock Which Became Valuable.

Another good story of camp luck was floated yesterday. Three years ago A. H. Corman, then City Clerk of Colorado Springs, was short, it was said, to the amount of $6,200. About all his worldly possessions consisted of a large bundle of Cripple Creek mining stocks. These at the time were believed to be almost wholly worthless, but they were turned over to his bondsmen as the only assets in sight. The amount of the shortage was paid by the bondsmen, and Corman was not prosecuted. A few days ago the bondsmen looked up the pigeon-holed and almost forgotten mining stocks. The property had been consolidated with other claims, but the stock was still good. It was found to have a value of about $15,000. The bondsmen took out stock worth $6,200, and surprised ex-Clerk Corman by giving him the remainder of the stock.

Another story is that of J. S. Thompson, a banker, of Latona, Ill. He visited Cripple Creek a year ago, and was so favorably impressed with the prospects of the camp that he invested a few thousand dollars in the stocks of the best-developed mines at that time. These were the Portland, Pharmacist, Union, Summit, Enterprise, Gould and the Aola. He also secured a controlling interest in a prospect called the Tremont, paying 4 cents per share for the stock. This week he returned to Cripple Creek. He has refused an offer of $60,000 for his interest in Tremory, and his other holdings in stocks have increased in value about $150,000. Of course the banker's good luck is not a secret at his Illinois home, and the result is that half a dozen mining companies have been organized in Latona, and Cripple Creek has a colony from that town seeking fortunes.

Number of Stocks Called.

There are sixty-eight stocks called on the Cripple Creek Exchange. Their combined capitalization is $82,000,000, and their stock is to-day selling at prices which make their aggregate value $17,000,000 in round figures, or about 20 per cent. of their capitalization. The list includes a few only of the dividend payers of the district, hence the total selling price does not represent the immense values uncovered up to date in the Cripple Creek district.

The following table gives the capitalization, selling price of the stock, and the stock-selling value of the several Cripple Creek mining properties now listed on the Colorado Exchanges:

	Capitalization. Shares.	Price of Stock.	Value.
Alamo	1,250,000	9¼	$118,750
Anaconda	1,000,000	69	690,000
Aola	1,000,000	4¾	43,750
Anchoria-Le	600,000	305	1,800,000
Atlanta	1,000,000	1	10,000
Boston Colorado	800,000	2	26,000
Bro. Jonathan	1,000,000	3½	32,500
Bob Lee	1,200,000	3¾	45,000
Bankers	1,250,000	23½	293,750
Ben Hur	900,000	10¼	92,250
Buckhorn	900,000	7¼	65,250
Blue Bell	500,000	13½	67,500
Cripple Creek Con	2,000,000	24¾	487,500
Creede & C. C.	800,000	7¼	58,000
Copper Mountain	1,000,000	3	30,000
Columbia	1,000,000	5¾	56,250
C. C. & M.	2,000,000	7¾	155,000
Columbine Victor	2,000,000	7¼	145,000
C. K. & N.	1,250,000	2	25,000
Cresaus	1,000,000	3	30,000
Currency	1,250,000	10	125,000
Enterprise	600,000	24¼	194,000
Elkton	500,000	65	325,000
Favorite	1,300,000	13½	162,000
Franklin	1,000,000	2¼	22,500
Gold King	1,000,000	70	700,000
Golden Eagle	1,000,000	3¼	35,000
Gold & Globe	750,000	25¼	191,250
Gould	1,000,000	19	190,000
Goldstone	1,250,000	2½	31,250
Golden Age	1,000,000	4½	45,000
Granite Hill	720,000	2	14,400
Gold Standard	1,000,000	13½	135,000
Garfield-Grouse	1,200,000	6½	78,000
Golden Dale	2,000,000	½	10,000
Gold Rock	1,000,000	1½	52,500
Grotto	1,500,000	3½	52,500
Hallett & Hamburg	200,000	34	68,000
Ironclad	1,000,000	9	90,000
Isabella	2,250,000	44	990,000
Jefferson	1,100,000	16	176,000
Jack Pot	1,250,000	12½	156,000
Keystone	1,500,000	10	150,000
Ladessa	1,000,000	2¼	22,500
Lottie Gibson	1,000,000	3¼	31,250
Magna Charta	1,000,000	3⅛	31,250
Mohawk Bell	1,000,000	4	40,000
Matos	1,000,000	24	240,000
Mount Rosa	1,000,000	20	200,000
Nugget	1,000,000	15	150,000
Raven Tunnel	1,500,000	5½	82,500
Ophir	750,000	10¼	71,750
Pappoose	2,000,000	8¼	165,000
Pharmacist	1,000,000	16	192,000
Portland	3,000,000	196¼	5,887,500
Ramona	1,000,000	6	60,000
Reno	1,000,000	10	100,000
Sacramento	1,000,000	9⅛	91,250
Summit	1,000,000	24½	245,000
Silver State	700,000	3	21,000
St. L., C. C. T.	1,000,000	4½	45,000
Temoni	1,000,000	16	160,000
Union	1,250,000	35⅛	439,000
Squaw Mt. Tunnel	2,000,000	11	220,000
Virginia Mountain	1,000,000	3	30,000
World	1,500,000	2	30,000
Work	1,250,000	19¼	239,061
T. F. T.	500,000	3¼	16,625

Forty-odd of these properties are producing ore, and when a mine is shipping ore to the mills it is locally accepted as a fact that the mine is paying. When it is stated that such mines as Stratton's Independence, the Victor, the Moose, the Rebecca, the Doctor, and many others, all conceded to rank among the first-class properties of the district, are not on the above list, because the owners have no stock on public sale, the magnitude of present mining operations is apparent.

A Big Rise in Value.

The rapid advance in Anchoria-Leland stock is one of the chief subjects of the hour. In less than one month more than a million dollars has been added to the stock-selling value of the mine. The stock sold for $3.05 per share yesterday. Last week it was $2, and the week previous $1.50. Six months ago it ranged between 20 and 30 cents, and one year ago the stock had little, if any, value on the open market. The claims of the company lie on Gold Hill, near the town of Cripple Creek. Leasers working on the ground struck sylvanite last January. Invariably this class of ore means pay-values. Other leasers were given ground to work upon, and in this way ore was opened up in eight different shafts on the property. The leasers have all made money, and the owners have received large dividends in the way of royalties. Between $80,000 and $70,000 in gold was taken out by the eight leasing gangs last month. The leases begin to expire the first of the new year, and the last one is out April 1, 1898. Then the owners of the property will assume direct management. Thus the Anchoria-Leland, a mine now worth nearly $2,000,000, was developed without material cost to the owners.

The Anchoria-Leland is principally owned by the three Howbert brothers of Colorado Springs. Irving W. Howbert, the President of the company, is Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and one of the leading men in his party. He is the man who conducted the successful fight against Gov. Waite.

Claims Bring a High Price.

The Trail group of claims, situated between Bull and Battle Mountains, was yesterday sold by the Requa Company to S. M. Perry and others of Chicago, for a sum stated to be $130,000. The property has been idle for months, owing to a disagreement between owners.

Another sale reported was the North, 691 feet of the Colorado City claim, one of the Wisconsin group, lying between Bull and Battle Mountains. The purchasers are said to be C. B. Kountze, President of the Colorado National Bank of Denver, and C. M. MacNeil of Cripple Creek. The price is given as $60,000.

Sales of several other claims are also reported at from $12,000 to $30,000. L. H. Abbee, a Denver retail butcher, who failed in the panic, was paid $30,000 in cash for a claim situated near Gillett. A Chicago company, represented here by Dr. H. A. Taylor, was the purchaser.

Believes the Turf Has a Future.

From The Washington Post.

"There are some people who mourn over the decadence of the racing business, but to my mind the future of the sport is bright with promise," said Mr. H. Eugene Leigh, proprietor of a big stock farm near Lexington, Ky. Mr. Leigh was once owner of the famous Clifford, whom he sold for $25,000, and he also sold the noted crack Ben Brush to the Dwyers for a goodly sum. He owned Rambler, too, victor in many races, and he possesses Bramble, one of the most renowned sires of Kentucky thoroughbreds.

"Racing," continued Mr. Leigh, "is on the eve of the best days it has ever experienced. It is going to be firmly established on legitimate business principles. Men who say it will soon be a thing of the past don't know what they are talking about. It has been going on for all these thousands of years, and will endure while the world stands. People must learn to accommodate themselves to changed conditions. The cutting down of purses has hurt a good many, and a great many breeders have been ruined financially, but the men who know how to adapt themselves to circumstances will pull out all right. To-day a good horse is worth more than he ever was, and a bad one is worth less, but the supply of the good ones will never be too great for the demand."

An Exceedingly Useful Congress.

From The Minneapolis (Minn.) Times.

This is evidently going to be a very useful Congress. It has already planned the impeachment of Ambassador Bayard, because he is a free trader; Secretary Carlisle, because he issued bonds to protect the Treasury, and Secretary Morton, because he did not issue garden seeds. These moves will have a great tendency to restore confidence, for the business men will know that, while Congress is doing these things, it cannot do anything worse.

Thurman and Bundy.

From The Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

It is a coincidence that ex-Senator Thurman and the Hon. H. S. Bundy, who served together from this State in the Forty-third Congress, (1873-5,) should die on the same day. Both were gentlemen of the old school, and, although differing widely as to politics, had much in common in the line of sterling worth and public as well as private merit. Judge Thurman was the senior of Bundy by four years, but in many ways they were much alike.

Claude Falls Wright on Hypnotism.

Claude Falls Wright lectured yesterday morning to a large audience in Chickering Hall on "Hypnotism: Its Uses, Abuses, and Dangers, with the True Explanation as Given by Occult Science." Mr. Wright defined hypnotism as "sleepism" or "trancism," and advised against either hypnotizing any one else or allowing any one else to hypnotize you.

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WILLIAM SALTER PRAISES HUXLEY

The Dead Scientist One of the Most Impressive Figures of the Times—His Views on Immortality.

William Salter, leader of the Society of Ethical Culture in Philadelphia, lectured on "Huxley" to the New-York society yesterday in Carnegie Hall.

He said with the death of Huxley there had vanished one of the most impressive figures of the times. The great scientist was a model of love and gentleness in his home.

Mr. Salter told of a man who asked who the lady was whom he had seen with Huxley in a box at the opera, and when told it was the great man's wife said he did not think it could be so, as Huxley had been so attentive to her.

To the world at large, however, the speaker said, Huxley appeared as the battler for scientific truth. He had been drawn into controversy without his sanction and against his will, and his great opposition had been to clericalism, which in England, as in every other country, was the deadly enemy of scientific investigation.

Huxley found in nature the expression of harmonious order with which nothing interfered, and that there was no chance in nature from a scientific investigation of things. Huxley had paid particular attention to the evolution of the human species, holding nearly the same views as Darwin held.

The lecturer quoted Huxley's expressions on God, in which the great scientist had said:

"Of all the senseless babble in the world the worst is that of the man who wants to tell you all about the characteristics of God, except that perhaps of the man who wants to tell you and prove to you that there is no God."

Huxley stood in the attitude of one who faced an unfathomable mystery, and on the subject of immortality he wanted more evidence than he could get on either side of the subject. He was too clear-headed, in the opinion of some people, the lecturer contended, either to deny or affirm its existence.

MORTALITY IN THE UNION'S HIGH PLACES

Candidates for President and Vice President Who Have Died.

From The Philadelphia Times.

The death of Allen G. Thurman recalls the fact that two of the three candidates for Vice President with President Cleveland on the National ticket are dead. Mr. Hendricks, who was elected Vice President with Cleveland in 1884, died in the early part of his term, and Mr. Thurman succeeded him on the Democratic National ticket for Vice President with Cleveland in 1888.

It is also a remarkable fact that there is to-day but one living ex-President and but one living ex-Vice President. The living ex-President is Benjamin Harrison, who is yet in full mental and physical vigor, and a candidate for the Republican nomination in 1896, and the single living ex-Vice President is Gov. Morton, who is also a candidate for President, although he has already passed the patriarchal age.

Another fact worthy of notice is that there is not a defeated candidate for President or Vice President now living excepting Harrison and Reid. Blaine and Logan were defeated in 1884, Hancock and English were defeated in 1880, Tilden and Hendricks were defeated in 1876, and Greeley and Brown were defeated in 1872, all of whom have gone to join the great majority.

There are now but two widows of Presidents among the living. They are Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Garfield, each of whom receives an annuity of $5,000 from the Government. A few years ago there were five widows of Presidents on the honorary pension roll of that class—Mrs. Tyler, Mrs. Polk, Mrs. Lincoln, Mrs. Grant, and Mrs. Garfield. It has become the unwritten law of the Nation to pay the widows of Presidents an annuity of $5,000.

PRESIDENT MORTON ANSWERS THE LINK

He Explains Why He Refused the Appeal for Financial Aid.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Dec. 15.—In order to correct the statement made in a recent issue of Life, that it was after he had been asked for financial help that he had written his letter in regard to the publication of The Link, President Morton has written a letter to Life, which was published in the last issue. The letter said, in part:

"Now, in this, an injustice has been done me, for my views as to the unfortunate direction in which The Link has been drifting have been entertained and expressed for many years. * * *

"When, however, it was proposed that I should largely supply the means needed to bring out this volume a new idea occurred to me, namely, to offer to the Publishing Board the opportunity of making a new departure and setting a good example to the other colleges in this direction, as our students have already done in some others; for example, in the mode of carrying on the cremation of calculus pursued last year, and I therefore wrote the letter to The Link board, in which, after expressing my long-existing objections to the proposed style of publication, I said:

"When an effort is made to produce an annual which shall do credit to the literary and artistic ability of the students, I shall be ready to give it a liberal support. * * * My position, then, is simply this: I am willing to make a considerable outlay to aid our students to make a new departure, which, I believe, will be highly creditable to them and to the institute, but, naturally, I am not willing to help on what I consider a piece of folly, which does not one connected with it any credit in the eyes of sensible people."

At a meeting of the Board of Editors of The Link, held Monday, it was decided to decline the President's financial aid and to publish the book in the usual form.

At the last meeting of the Engineering Society the following officers were elected: Kingsford, '96, President; Garcia, '96, Vice President; Clark, '96, Secretary and Treasurer. Executive Committee: Summerhayes, '96; Hunt, '96, and Christy, '97.

The annual dance of the Stevens Yacht Club will be held in January. Arrangements are also being made by the club for a theatre party, which will be held shortly.

Ex-Commodore Dal Mohlin has offered the club a silver ice bowl, to be raced for during the coming season.

Arrangements for the junior ball are progressing favorably.

Grateful for What They Have.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

When you're not overburdened with modern conveniences you

RITUALISM AMONG PROTESTANTS

The Rev. Mr. Faunce Finds a Text in the Worship at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin.

The high ritualistic services that were held last week at the dedication of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin gave the Rev. W. H. P. Faunce the text for the sermon that he delivered last night in the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, when he spoke on "Ritualism in Protestant Churches." His text was, "I fear lest your minds be corrupted from the simplicity that is in Christ." Mr. Faunce said:

"Last Sunday, in our immediate vicinity, another Christian church was dedicated, and for every edifice that is reared in the interest of religion, we give praise. 'Love your neighbor,' applies to churches as well as to persons, and in the world, where there are so many people without religion, good men should be too busy fighting the common foe to do battle among themselves.

"This event, however, forces upon our minds the recurrence of Romanism among us. In this church there is a confessional near the open door, and in many supposed Protestant churches we find the images of saints, we hear the jangling of bells, and see the priests arrayed in garments resplendent with barbaric gold and pearls, and find the approach to God made with that awe and terror claimed only by Catholicism itself.

"These things mean the return of Romanism in Protestant churches. It would make the Bible subservient to the church, would give much chance for frippery and ecclesiastic millinery. It would give what John Ruskin calls 'Gas-lighting and gas-inspiring Christianity.'"

Mr. Faunce then gave a history of how, from simple worship in the olden times, had grown the priestly caste, and said it had grown until in Christ's own day, religion was a mass of ceremonies and exacting penances, and that in all Christ's teachings there was no commendation of religion of that kind. The only safety, he said, was to go back to the simple method of worship—back of all ceremonies and ritualism to Christ.

"The danger we have to guard against," said Mr. Faunce, "is the substitution of outward show for inward performance. All the religion done for us by priests is nugatory and pernicious, while all the religion that has grown up within us and that is felt within our hearts, is blessed. No amount of ceremony can change a man's heart or bring him to Christ. It is safe for any man who wants the truth to go back and walk with Jesus of Nazareth.

"Back then to the simplicity that is in Christ. No life can be simpler than His. Let us, like Him, bow to the Father's will, and if we follow Him, it is wonderful how the problems will unravel and the past become plain."

Auction Sales.

EDWARD SCHENCK,
Auctioneer,
85 LIBERTY ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

ABSOLUTE SALE
OF
HOLIDAY PRESENTS
in endless variety from the Art centres of Europe.

An elegant assortment of Bronzes and Art Potteries, viz.: Royal Worcester Sevres, Crown Derby, Dresden, Hungarian, and others, suitable for the
HOLIDAYS
AND
Home Decorations.

All of the above have just been received direct from Europe and are the newest and latest designs.

NOW ON EXHIBITION
TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION AT THE
SCHENCK ART GALLERY,
85 LIBERTY ST., NEAR BROADWAY,
ON
TUESDAY, Dec. 17th, and following days until CHRISTMAS, at 2 o'clock each day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested; as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Dec. 21 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 7 AM for Germany, Denmark, Norway, (Christiania,) Sweden, and Russia, per steamship Aller, via Southampton and Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Aller";) at 8 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Majestic, via Queenstown.

WEDNESDAY.—At 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship St. Paul, via Southampton; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Kensington, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Kensington.")

SATURDAY.—At 8 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Champagne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Champagne";) at 8 AM for Europe, per steamship Campania, via Queenstown; at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Hekla, (letters must be directed "per Hekla";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Veendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Veendam.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

MONDAY.—At 9:30 AM for Brazil direct, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Turkish Prince, (letters for North Brazil and for La Plata Countries must be directed "per Turkish Prince";) at *3 PM for Belize, Puerto Cortez, Guatemala, and Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans; at 9 PM for Jamaica, per steamer from Boston.

TUESDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Jamaica, per steamer from Baltimore; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Grenada and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Madiana; at *3 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamer from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 9 AM for Costa Rica, per steamship Sama, via Limon; at 12 M for Guadeloupe and Martinique, via Guadeloupe, Barados and Demerara, per steamship Terrier; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Saratoga, via Havana; at 1 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Etona.

THURSDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Puerto Rico and Haiti, per steamship Claribel; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau and Santiago, per steamship Santiago; at 2 PM (supplementary 2:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Alfred Dumois.

FRIDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Colon and Panama, per steamship Alliance, (letters must be directed "per Alliance";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica and Guatemala) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Newport, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Newport";) at 10 AM for Mexico, per steamship Concordia, via Progreso and Vera Cruz, (letters must be directed "per C. Condal.")

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Claribel; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau and Santiago, per steamship Santiago; at 2 PM (supplementary 2:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Alfred Dumois.

FRIDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Colon and Panama, per steamship Alliance, (letters must be directed "per Alliance";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica and Guatemala) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Newport, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Newport";) at 10 AM for Mexico, per steamship Concordia, via Progreso and Vera Cruz, (letters must be directed "per C. Condal.")

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Claribel; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau and Santiago, per steamship Santiago; at 2 PM (supplementary 2:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Alfred Dumois.

MAILS for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for China close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed, for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 22 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Dec. *29 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Dec. 30 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. *1 at 6:30 PM, or on arrival at New-York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Jan. 4 and up to Jan. 9 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Dec. 13, 1895.

THE PRICE OF
THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES
is only $1 per year. Where can you get for twenty times that amount the practical articles on fertilizers, the raising of every variety of crops, of stocks, of fruits, and the thousand and one features that the prosperous farmer of to-day has to be master of? Send for

A FREE SPECIMEN COPY
of THE WEEKLY TIMES and study it. You will be satisfied that you can never again afford to be without it.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.
Aller, Tu., Dec. 17, 10 AM | Aller, Tu., Jan. 21, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Dec. 31, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Feb. 4, 10 AM
Saale, Tu., Jan. 7, 10 AM | Spree, Tu., Feb. 11, 10 AM
Ems, Tu., Jan. 14, 10 AM | Aller, Tu., Feb. 18, 10 AM
Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
Express Steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
†Fulda, Jan. 4, 10 AM | *Kaiser W. II., Ja. 22, 10 AM
**Normania, Jan. 8, 11 AM | †F. B'm'rck, Jan. 28, 11 AM
†Werra, Jan. 15, 10 AM | †Fulda, Feb. 12, 10 AM
**NORMANNIA, Jan. 8, goes through to Alexandria.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen London, and Southampton.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts. 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to PLYMOUTH (LONDON), CHERBOURG (PARIS) and HAMBURG, returning from Hamburg via Southampton (London) and Cherbourg (Paris)
Columbia, Mch. 5, 7 A.M. | Normannia, Apr. 9, 11 AM
Normannia, M. 29, 11 AM | Victoria, Apr. 23, 7 AM
I. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 and $50.
Passengers conveyed from PLYMOUTH to LONDON (3 hours), and from CHERBOURG to PARIS (6½ hours), by special trains, FREE OF CHARGE.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

Winter CRUISES TO THE ORIENT
Mediterranean and the
The Hamburg-American Line's twin-screw Express S. S. PRINZESS BISMARCK will leave New-York Jan. 28, 1896, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Tunis, Alexandria, (for Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (for Jerusalem,) Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Malta, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New-York. Duration about 10 weeks.
Also Winter cruise to the WEST INDIES (and the Spanish Main. The Hamburg-American Line's twin-screw express S.S. COLUMBIA will leave New-York Jan. 25, 1896, for Port au Prince, (Haiti,) Mayaguez, (Puerto Rico,) St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, (for Caracas, Venezuela,) and Puerto Cabello, Kingston, (Jamaica,) Havana, (Key West, Old Point Comfort,) New-York. Duration about 4½ weeks. This is the first time a transatlantic liner (about 4 times as large as an ordinary W. I. liner) with all its comforts is offered on this route. For further particulars apply to the Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN-SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.
ST. PAUL.....Dec. 18 | ST. PAUL.....Jan. 8
PARIS.....Dec. 25 | PARIS.....Jan. 15
ST. LOUIS.....Jan. 1 | NEW-YORK.....Jan. 22

RED STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at noon.
KENSINGTON...DEC. 18 | Southwark, Jan. 1, 10 AM
FRIESLAND....Dec. 25 | BERLIN.....Jan. 8
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N. Y.

Parties under personal escort from New-York, Jan. 22, Feb. 12, 26, Mar. 29. See HOLLAND. Programmes. THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 Broadway, N. Y.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE and all Florida Points.
From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P. M.
SEMINOLE.....Saturday, Dec. 14
COMANCHE (new).....Monday, Dec. 16
CHEROKEE.....Wednesday, Dec. 18
All steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cen. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jack., Grt. So. Frt. & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. EGER, Gen'l Agt., 391 B'way, N. Y.

MALLORY STEAMSHIP LINES,
A DELIGHTFUL TRIP BY SEA TO THE PORTS OF TEXAS—GEORGIA—FLORIDA.
ONE-WAY EXCURSION OR TOURISTS' TICKETS to all points in Texas, Colorado, Utah, Arizona, California, Mexico, Georgia, Florida.
SPECIAL TICKETS, ATLANTA FAIR.
Write for our 94-page Tourist Handbook, (mailed free.) C. H. MALLORY & CO., Pier 20 E. R., N. Y.

UNION TICKET OFFICES.
Tickets to Bermuda, West Indies, Mexico, Cuba, and all coastwise ports at lowest rates with best accommodations.

SPECIAL CRUISES
to the Orient by s. s. "Fuerst Bismarck" on January 28, and by s. s. "La Touraine" on February 4, 1896. To the West Indies by Quebec S. S. Company's steamers "Madiana," Jan. 22; "Orinoco," Feb. 5; "Carribbee," Feb. 15, and "Madiana," Feb. 26, 1896. Descriptive programmes and all information from
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 Broadway, cor. Warren.
1,225 Broadway, cor. Thirtieth.
Telephone 820 Cortlandt.
Telephone 446 B, 38th St.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Campania, Dec. 21, 9 AM | Lucania, Jan. 4, 8:30 AM
Umbria, Dec. 28, 2 P. M. | Etruria, Jan. 11, noon
From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage, apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Pilrot. Sat., Dec. 21, 6 A. M.
LA BOURGOGNE, Leboeuf. Sat., Dec. 28, 1 P. M.
Parlor-seat and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa.) seats, $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

Grand Winter Excursion
TO THE MEDITERRANEAN AND ORIENT,
BY THE TWIN SCREW EXPRESS
FRENCH MAIL STEAMER
LA TOURAINE.
From New-York Feb. 4, 1896, to Azores, (Fayal,) Lisbon, Gibraltar, Algiers, Biserta, (Tunis by rail,) Malta, Qie Piraeus, (Athens,) Alexandria, (Cairo by rail,) Port Said, Jaffa, (Jerusalem,) Beyrouth, (Damascus,) Smyrna, Constantinople, through the Straits of Messina, Palermo, Naples, (Rome by rail,) Villefranche, Marseilles, Palma, (Balearic Islands,) Malaga, (Tangiers.)
Duration of round trip, about two months.
Price of passage, round trip, $520, $620, $720, and upward, according to accommodations. For further particulars apply to
A. FORGET, Gen. Agt., 3 Bowling Gr., N.Y. City.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Majestic, Dec. 17, 11 AM | Majestic, Jan. 15, 10 AM
No sailing Dec. 25. | Germanic, Jan. 22, 10 AM
Teutonic, Jan. 1, 10 AM | Teutonic, Jan. 22, 10 AM
Britannic, Jan. 8, 10 AM | Britannic, Feb. 5, 10 AM
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu.....Dec. 21, 3 P. M.
CHINA.....Dec. 31, 3 P. M.
AFRIDI.....Jan. 9, 3 P. M.
PERU.....Jan. 18, 3 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....Jan. 28, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 343 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

COLUMBIAN LINE (PANAMA R. R. CO.)
THE SEA ROUTE TO SAN FRANCISCO.
Connecting at the Isthmus for all West Coast Ports of Mexico, Central and South America.
ALLIANCA, Dec. 20. | ADVANCE, Dec. 30
For rates of freight and passage apply to the General Agents,
STAMFORD PARRY, HERRON & CO.,
Pier 57, foot West 27th St., or 35 Broadway.

SAVANNAH LINE, OCEAN S. S. CO.
Tri-weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to
J. D. Hushagen, E. A. W. H. Rhett, Gen. Agt.
S.F.&W.R'y, 261 B'way. Cent. R.R., 317 B'way.
R. L. Walker, Agt. | J. L. Adams, G. P. A.
O.S.S.Co.N'Pier 35 N.R. | F.C.&P.R.R., 353 B'way.
G. M. Sorrel, Mgr. J. P. Beckwith, G. F. & P. A.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C. Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND, (via JAMES RIVER,) Mon., Wed., and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Saturdays, 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Railroads.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.
From Grand Central Station, 42d St.
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world.
9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day Express. For all important State points.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago Special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M.
6:00 P. M.—Daily, for Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, Syracuse, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
6:25 P. M.—Daily, for Troy, Saratoga, Burlington, Plattsburg, St. Albans, Montreal.
7:30 P. M.—Daily, for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, St. Louis, Chicago.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping-car passengers only, for points on Fall Brook Ry. via Lyons and for Rochester.
9:15 P. M.—Daily, for Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Chicago; and, except Saturday, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.
12:10 NIGHT.—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on New-York Central every night except Sunday night.
9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.
9:15 A. M.—Sunday only, to Pittsfield and the Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Madiana; at *3 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamer from New-Orleans.

"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.
"All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the Elevated Roads. The only line running all night trains out of New-York.
Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated by Pintsch light.
Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113 Broadway, 261 Fifth Place, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 58 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Co.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

WEST-SHORE R.R.
Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15 m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:
3:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo.
7:30 A. M. Daily local to Albany for Catskill Mountains and Saratoga. Parlor Car to Albany Sundays only.
9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.
11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New-Platz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor Car.
4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany.
6:00 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
6:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburg, Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal. Parlor Car to Kingston.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
For tickets, time table, parlor and sleeping car accommodations, apply city offices, Brooklyn and New-York, and at depots, Hoboken and Jersey City. Time tables at principal hotels. For other information address
C. E. LAMBERT, Gen. Passenger Agent,
5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RR.
Stations in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.
VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.
Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Hoboken, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.
7:20 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
9:00 A. M.—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars. Connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago and points West.
1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
7:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago and points West.
9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.
TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 942 Broadway, 53 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.
Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.
Stations Foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets.
7:00 A. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations.
8:15 A. M. daily for GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE, and the West, and principal local points; Dining Car to Suspension Bridge, Pullman vestibule sleeper to Chicago.
11:10 A. M. daily (except Sunday). For MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points; connections for Reading and Harrisburg.
1:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for ELMIRA and intermediate stations; connections for Pottsville and Reading; chair car to Wilkesbarre.
3:30 P. M. Sunday only for WILKESBARRE, L. & B. JUNCTION, and all intermediate stations.
4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for L. & B. JUNCTION and principal intermediate stations; Pullman buffet parlor car to Wilkesbarre; connections for Pottsville.
4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate stations.
5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.
6:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper, vestibuled train, N. Y. to Chicago. Sleeper to Buffalo and Toronto. Connections for Reading and Harrisburg.
6:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations.
9:00 P. M. daily, for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers to Chicago and Buffalo. Chair car to Wilkesbarre.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 235, 261, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., and 156 East 125th St., New-York; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn, N. Y.
The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.
Through trains leave New-York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:
9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled express daily for Waverly, Binghamton, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, Jamestown, Meadville, and the West. Parlor Car to Buffalo.
2:30 P. M.—Vestibuled limited, daily. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5:35 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
7:30 P. M.—Buffalo Vestibule Express. Daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:30 A. M., making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West.
8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls. Daily. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car. Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 156 East 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New-York; 96 Broadway and 338 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 260 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Erie Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
Station foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
In effect Nov. 17, 1895.
9:00 A. M. FAST LINE.—Parlor car to Pittsburg.
10:00 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 9 A. M., Cleveland 5:25 A. M., Cincinnati 6:40 A. M., Indianapolis 8:00 A. M., Louisville 11:50 A. M., St. Louis 8:00 P. M., and Toledo 9 A. M.
2:00 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, and Chicago. Arrive Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7 P. M., Chicago 6:15 P. M.
6:00 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago and Cleveland. Arrives Cleveland 11:25 A. M., Chicago 9 P. M. next day. Connects at Pittsburg.
7:45 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6 P. M., Indianapolis 10:15 P. M., St. Louis 7 A. M. second morning.
8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Car to Pittsburg. Connects for Chicago daily, and Cleveland except Saturday.
FOR ATLANTA EXPOSITION.
Via SOUTHERN RAILWAY, 11:00 A. M., 4:30 P. M., 12:15 night daily; via ATLANTIC COAST LINE, 9:30 A. M. daily; via SEABOARD AIR LINE, 3:20 and 9:00 P. M. daily; via CAPE CHARLES ROUTE, 8:00 A. M. week days and 8:00 P. M. daily.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
8, 8:30, 9:30, 10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 1, 2:10, (3:20 "Congressional Lim." all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY. Express 5:00 P. M. daily. Through Sleeping and Dining Cars.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK, via Cape Charles Route, 8 A. M. week days, and, with Through Sleeper, 8 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY and CAPE MAY, 1:00 P. M. week days. Buffet Parlor Car through to Atlantic City.
For Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, and 11:50 P. M. week days. Sundays, (stop at Interlaken for Asbury Park,) 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:20, 7:20, 8, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Penn'a Limited,) 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 12, 1, 2:10, 3, 4, 4:30, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:50, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night; Sundays, 6:15, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Limited,) 10, 11 A. M., 2, (Dining Car,) 4, 4:30, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:45, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night.
Ticket Offices: Nos. 433, 944, 1,196, 1,823, 111, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 96 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton Street, Brooklyn. Station, Jersey City. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
J. R. WOOD, General Manager. | General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY
(Anthracite coal used exclusively.)
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
On and after Nov. 17, 1895.
Trains leave station foot of Liberty St.
For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10 (11:45 to Easton) A. M., 1:10, 1:30, (4:00 to Easton,) 4:30, 5:45, 7:30, (7 Allentown, P. M. Sundays, 4:30 (7:15 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.
For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.
For Reading at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 2:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 1:00, 2:30, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, A.M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport, at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 7:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.
ALL-RAIL ROUTE.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove and Asbury Park, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD
4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40 P. M.
For Farmingdale, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M.
For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.
For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE
TO PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
For Philadelphia, week days, 4:30, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:00 (Buffet Parlor Car,) 5:00, 6:00, (Dining Car,) 7:30, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 4:00, 5:00, 9:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night.
For Baltimore and Washington, week days, 8:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 5:00, 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 5:00, 6:

THE HOUSE COMMITTEES

Report that Speaker Reed Has Disposed of Important Places.

DINGLEY TO HAVE THE POST OF HONOR

Gossip Assigns Him to Head the Ways and Means Committee—Cannon and Dolliver Well Provided For.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Authentic information about the make-up of the House committees has not yet been given by Mr. Reed, but the older members of the House are reaching conclusions based on a comparison of scraps of intelligence from the Shoreham Hotel. Mr. Reed has called in several members to consult with them about the leading committees, and it is fair to assume that their efforts to assist him in making appropriate selections of men have something to do with to-day's report.

It looks as if the Speaker had decided upon the men who shall head three of the most prominent and desirable committees.

"You may predict for me," said a Pennsylvania member of the House, "that Dingley will be Chairman of the Ways and

Thomas B. Reed.
Speaker of the National House of Representatives.

Means, Dolliver Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, and Cannon Chairman of the Appropriations Committee.

"Boutelle would naturally be entitled to Naval Affairs, but, as Mr. Milliken expects to go on the Public Buildings and Dingley is to have the Ways and Means, it will not to be possible to give another Chairmanship to Maine. Boutelle will be provided for in a way agreeable, if not quite as satisfactory, to him. Dolliver has been on the Naval Affairs Committee, and is acquainted with its work, and it will be absolutely necessary to give some of the important committees to the West.

"Cannon will be Chairman of the Appropriations Committee for two reasons. He has long occupied a place on that committee with great satisfaction to the House and with admirable discretion. He is a ready man, does not require a day to prepare an answer to the opposition, and seldom talks otherwise than well. He is our natural leader, and he must have a leader's position. His appointment to the Appropriations will make it necessary to give Henderson a good place, and there is no doubt that the Speaker will offer him something equally as good."

As for the other committees, the Speaker will not have great difficulty, except in the effort to put 115 on each of the Committees on Rivers and Harbors, and Public Buildings and Grounds. As the first committee is entitled to only fifteen members, and the second can have but thirteen under the rules, the degree of prospective disappointment may easily be calculated.

PURGING THE PRESS GALLERIES.

Only Real Journalists Hereafter to Have Admittance.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Speaker Reed has approved a most important change in the rules that govern the standing committee of correspondents in regulating admissions to the press galleries of the House. At a meeting of the correspondents held Nov. 30 the third rule of the gallery code was enlarged so as to exclude from the privileges of the galleries all legislative, as well as executive employes. This change was promptly approved by the Senate Committee on Rules. Mr. Reed deferred final action, but pending a decision authorized the standing committee to act under the unanimous instructions of the correspondents' meeting. Mr. Reed has given his approval to the rule, which has governed the Press Committee in making up the press list for the Congressional Directory.

The rules were framed some years ago so as to exclude executive employes, in consequence of the tendency of departmental clerks and other persons in similar employment, but not chiefly given to newspaper correspondence, to secure nominal connection with newspapers principally for the purpose of getting their names into the Directory and crowding the galleries on show occasions. Incidentally, the appearance of their names as newspaper correspondents was taken advantage of to assist them in securing transportation from railroad companies, which have considered the Directory list an assurance of journalistic regularity and good standing.

The adoption of the law authorizing each member of the Senate and the House to have a private secretary, if he has not a committee clerk, has tempted a great many newspaper men, who otherwise would not have thought of coming to Washington, to seek employment from newspapers at low wages, with the prospect of increasing their incomes by the receipt of monthly salaries of $100 to be received from the member. While the number of such correspondents arriving here is not yet large, it was considered probable that it might be increased indefinitely if those who had come were successful in obtaining recognition. The possibility was presented of the application for privileges of 356 clerks representing Representatives and 88 clerks of the Senators for a gallery in which 150 men now are crowded.

The condition confronting the correspondents dependent upon their journalistic work alone was one of concern, but the serious public objection to the condition was that the gallery might in a short time come to be occupied almost entirely by correspondents nominated for their places by the Congress they were to watch and write about, each man being dependent for retention in his place upon the character of the remarks made by his employer.

THIS WEEK IN CONGRESS.

Matters Which May Come Up in the House and Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The third week of the Senate will open with that body no better equipped for the transaction of business than on the day Congress first assembled, although it is more than probable that before the week is over the caucus committees will have agreed and the Senate committees will have passed into the hands of Republicans. If the suggestions or some of the younger Senators are followed, it is not impossible that this week may find the Senate testing the strength of the two parties over the subject of the reorganization of the elective offices.

Mr. Stewart to-morrow will make his first silver speech of this session. He introduced Thursday a resolution to direct the Finance Committee to inquire what effect the difference of exchange between gold-standard and silver-standard countries has upon the agricultural and manufacturing industries of the United States, and report by bill or otherwise. This resolution will be the text for Mr. Stewart's speech.

Senator Hill takes issue with Senator Cullom on his conclusions relative to the Monroe doctrine, and may address the Senate on the resolution now on the table early in the week, possibly to-morrow.

Senator White of California, who last week offered an amendment that all debate shall be relevant and confined to the subject before the Senate, will speak to the resolution Tuesday. It is one of the many propositions now pending to change the rules of the Senate, with a view to limiting debate.

The receipt of Secretary Carlisle's report to-morrow will be the signal for the floodgates of financial debate to open. Several Senators, among them Mr. Sherman, are preparing to discuss the monetary portion of the President's message, but have kept silent pending the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, which is supplemental to the recommendations of the President. Mr. Sherman hardly will be prepared to speak this week, but it would not cause surprise if a discussion should be precipitated at any time.

The only thing that is expected in the House this week is the announcement of the committees by Speaker Reed, and when that shall be made it is believed adjournment for the holidays will be ordered. It may be the Committees on Rules and Elections will be announced to-morrow, and in case that should be done a report from the former committee probably would be presented and discussed before the end of the week.

The House at present is operating under the rules of the Fifty-first Congress, and if the proposition to make two or three Committees on Elections which has been under discussion is to be carried out, a change in the rules to that effect first must be made.

One change in the rules that is looked for, in view of Speaker Reed's expressions of opinion thereon, is a reduction of the number constituting a quorum of the Committee of the Whole House from a majority of the full membership of the House. What figure will be fixed upon cannot be stated, but it is believed that it will not exceed 100, and may be considerably less.

Speaker Reed is satisfied that such a change would aid materially in the dispatch of business and be a means of inducing a more general attendance upon the sessions of the House.

Another Reading Clerk for the House.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Robert Stockwell Hatcher, of Lafayette, Ind., will be appointed to-morrow a Reading Clerk of the House of Representatives, and will divide the work of the Reading Clerk's desk with ex-Lieut. Gov. Lambson of Ohio, whose appointment was made Saturday. It is understood the selection of these men has the approval of Speaker Reed, who insisted that no appointment should be made until the applicant had demonstrated his fitness for the place. Mr. Hatcher served last year as Reading Clerk of the Indiana State Senate and it is said he possesses a clear, sonorous voice.

REVOLT AGAINST "BOSS" RASIN

Driven from Power After Being Dictator of Baltimore for Years—His Career in Politics.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 15.—The most powerful boss in Baltimore's history retired yesterday from office and from power. There was no ceremony, no public expression of grief, nothing but the quiet acceptance of I. Freeman Rasin's resignation as Insurance Commissioner of the State of Maryland. A dispatch to THE NEW-YORK TIMES earlier in the week told that this resignation had been forwarded, and gave Mr. Rasin's reasons for withdrawing. It was a great surprise, yet it had been more or less expected, and yesterday he retired from the handsome apartments of the Insurance Department into private life.

Of all the great city bosses in the United States, he held on to his autocracy the longest, and the perfection, ingenuity, and ramifications of his machine have been pronounced by good judges to have been ahead of anything in the municipal politics of the United States. He was different, too, from most bosses, for he can trace his family history back for 300 years, and he is descended from some of the earliest and best respected settlers in Maryland.

He was born on the Eastern Shore March 11, 1833, and he attended a local college. His parents removed to Baltimore when he was fourteen years old, and after he finished his education he got a clerkship in a dry goods store, saved his money, got married, and started a small establishment for the sale of millinery and fancy goods. In the meanwhile he dabbled in local politics. He was Secretary of the Ashland Club, a Know-Nothing organization, which made Baltimore notorious throughout the country as Mobtown. He escaped service in the war, and when peace came he became a precinct boss, and was placed on the City Executive Committee. Shortly afterward he was nominated for Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas and was elected.

About this time Arthur P. Gorman ceased being a Republican office holder in Washington, and entered the local politics of Howard County, securing an election to the Legislature, in which he became prominent. The Democratic leader in the State at that time was Willian Pinckney Whyte. Mr. Rasin was friendly to both Whyte and Gorman, but in the course of time he played the traitor to Whyte and became a factor in the underground movement which elected Gorman to the United States Senate. In the faction fights of those exciting times he overthrew both Slater and Morrison, who aimed to be local bosses, and became the absolute autocrat of the Democratic politics of the city. When Mr. Cleveland became President, Senator Gorman's influence secured for Rasin the position of Naval Officer at this port. In the ten years from 1885 he had practically no opposition in the Democratic primaries.

He controlled absolutely the men on the tickets. In 1892, when Fred Talbott was elected to Congress, Rasin had himself made Insurance Commissioner, a position whose duties were light, and which were well suited for his work as a boss. In the offices he has held he has received less than $100,000, but he has lived in lavish style, and his fortune is estimated, at the lowest, at $500,000.

It is probable that the Legislature which is to meet next month, will appoint a committee to investigate the city and State, and if this is done, Mr. Rasin's work will be probed into. The vote in this State last month was even more against Rasin than it was against Gorman, for he expected to escape under the eminent respectability of Mr. Hurst, the Democratic candidate, for whose nomination he was mainly responsible. The greatest landslide was in Baltimore City, and the worst of it was in the wards which he had controlled so arbitrarily for more than a quarter of a century. When the people did rise they rose in such numbers as to crush him out of municipal politics forever.

MAKES FRIENDS FOR THE SOUTH

Good Effect on Northern People of the Exposition at Atlanta—It Is a Financial Success.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—A Government officer who has had superior opportunities for studying the Atlanta Exposition says that it will evidently prove to be successful financially as well as sentimentally. The Government made similar arrangements in Atlanta to those in Chicago to regulate the acceptance, exhibition, and sale or withdrawal of foreign exhibits. These have not been so large as at Chicago, but the display was relatively good and admirable.

A calculation was made that a considerable share of the foreign goods on exhibition would be sold. The receipts from the foreign exhibitors in duties upon goods sold and withdrawn from bond have been three times greater than calculated. The sales were largely to visitors from the North, but there were many Southern purchasers of foreign goods.

The sentimental success of the exposition is declared to be infinitely greater than was expected by even the most enthusiastic and patriotic of its managers. It is out of all comparison with the effect produced by any of the other expositions arranged in the South, having attracted thousands of persons who had never before visited the South, who obtained their impression of it from Atlanta, and who have most cordially admitted that they returned home with many prejudices obliterated, and with a new interest in the welfare of the Southern people.

Those Northern visitors who were in Atlanta when the South Carolina extremists marred the pleasure of the rest of the South by their speeches were convinced by the general repudiation of the Evans and Tillman talk that their utterances were out of key with the dominant feeling in Georgia.

Native of the State He Represents.

From The Washington Post.

Senator McBride of Oregon is one of the few Western Senators who is a native of the State he represents.

Only two members of the Texas delegation of thirteen in the House of Representatives are natives of the Lone Star State. They are Yoakum and Crain. One of the thirteen is a native of Boston and one of New-Jersey—Crowley and Noonan, respectively.

PLATT, QUAY & CO.'S PLAN

An Alliance to Dictate the Republican Presidential Nominee.

VOTING STRENGTH OF 224 FIGURED ON

Vigorous Missionary Work to be Done—Ex-President Harrison Not Acceptable—Opposition to Gov. McKinley.

M. S. Quay of Pennsylvania, Thomas C. Platt of New-York, James S. Clarkson of Iowa, Samuel Fessenden of Connecticut, Garrett Hobart of New-Jersey, and Isaac Trumbo of Utah have entered into an offensive and defensive alliance to dictate the choice of a candidate at the next Republican National Convention.

Who this candidate will be is not yet fixed, and may not be until after the first ballot is taken at the convention. All that is settled is that he will not be Benjamin Harrison under any circumstances, and that he will not be William McKinley, if it is possible to avoid it.

The alliance, besides controlling the States which the members of it represent, also expects to have the convention votes of California, Nevada, Wyoming, and possibly Arizona and Idaho. If all these States should be united, it would give the alliance a total voting strength of 224.

There will be 888 delegates to the next Republican National Convention, so that 445 will be necessary to the choice of a candidate. Until the day for holding the convention arrives, vigorous missionary work will be done by the members of the alliance to induce the political leaders of other States to enter into combination with them.

These efforts will be directed chiefly to the South, where Gov. McKinley's strength is now predominant, owing to the controlling influence exercised in that section by Powell Clayton of Arkansas, who is an out-and-out McKinley man.

The situation is considered a dangerous one for the alliance, owing to the premature disclosure of its strength and purpose. Should the South unite with Indiana and Ohio, it would give ex-President Harrison and Gov. McKinley, in a temporary alliance to break the strength of their opponents, about 400 votes in the convention. This danger has been foreseen, but the Platt-Quay alliance has preferred to start recruiting with a declaration of strength, as being on the whole the likeliest means of gaining accessions.

The attitude of Joseph H. Manley of Maine toward the Platt-Quay alliance, as representing Mr. Reed's interests, is believed to be one of friendly neutrality. Mr. Manley, being for Mr. Reed first, last, and all the time, could not enter into a definitive alliance with others whose choice of a candidate would be unfettered after the first ballot.

On the other hand, Mr. Quay is suspected of a decided preference for Mr. Reed, and Mr. Platt and Mr. Clarkson are not unfriendly to him. Answers the definition of a candidate which the alliance will support, namely, a thorough partisan Republican with no taint of Mugmumpism in him, who will give the offices to those who are able to give him the nomination.

With the exception of Connecticut, the Reed men have been claiming the solid vote of New-England, but they are not quite so certain about this as they profess to be. There is a considerable McKinley sentiment in Massachusetts, and some anti-Reed sentiment in New-Hampshire. When Mr. Manley gets this vote consolidated for his candidate, he may be able to talk business with the alliance.

Gov. Morton's part in the alliance is that he will be put forward as a candidate by the States of New-York and New-Jersey. How far these States will go in fighting to secure the nomination for Gov. Morton will depend largely on his own wishes, as well as how far such a fight could go without endangering the business interests of the alliance.

The alliance was first proposed informally on the eve of the meeting of the Republican National Committee in Washington and has since been perfected.

THOUGHT TO HELP McKINLEY.

Why Mayor Strong Wanted Mr. Scott to Become a Judge.

While it was known at the time that Francis M. Scott, the Corporation Counsel, was looking for a nomination to the Supreme Court bench from the Committee of Fifty before the last election, it did not come out until yesterday that Mayor Strong had sent a messenger to Mr. Platt asking his support of Mr. Scott's candidacy.

Mr. Platt absolutely declined to have any dealings with Mayor Strong on the matter. The reason ascribed for Mayor Strong's anxiety to elevate Mr. Scott was that he desired to appoint a McKinley man to the Corporation Counsel's office, which would have become vacant in the event of Mr. Scott's selection and election.

The Mayor, it was said, thought he might help Major McKinley's chances of votes from this State in the National Convention if the patronage of the Corporation Counsel's office could be taken from the State Democracy and transferred to lawyers with McKinley views.

MR. HARRITY HAS NO PREFERENCE

Declines to Say that He Favors Holding the Democratic National Convention in New-York.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15.—National Democratic Chairman Harrity, when questioned about the story that he favored New-York as the place of meeting for the next National Convention, had this to say:

"I have no personal nor political choice as to the convention city, other than that I should, of course, like to see a city selected that would be reasonably convenient of access to the delegates and others who will attend, and which by reason of its hotel accommodations will be able to provide for the comfort of those present."

Speaking of the time of the convention, he said:

"It seems to me unpractical to expect to hold the convention later than the latter part of June or the beginning of July, although some may contend for a later date. If the nominations should be made in the first week of July, it would mean a nominal campaign of four months, and an actual campaign, in which the public would take an interest, of less than three months. The first month or six weeks of a campaign would necessarily be devoted to preliminary work, in which the general public would take little or no interest."

Mr. Harrity declined to express an opinion as to the Collins resolution, limiting the number of persons in the convention hall to delegates, alternates, members of the National Committee, and members of the press. It is generally understood, however, that he personally favors making accommodations for a reasonable number of visitors, and that he is convinced that there is no reason to deviate from the plan pursued heretofore.

SAID TO BE A POLICE CAPTAIN'S BROTHER

James B. Haughey Held on a Charge of Stealing a Bicycle.

Emil Lokay of 518 East Sixteenth Street entered the house at 227 West Twenty-seventh Street Saturday afternoon, and left his one-hundred-dollar bicycle standing on the curb. When he came out of the house ten minutes later he found that his wheel had disappeared. While he was on his way to the police station, Mrs. Mary Koenig of 221 West Twenty-seventh Street started to investigate the theft on her own account, without waiting for the policemen to arrive.

In the areaway of the house at 223 West Twenty-seventh Street she found a man crouching down in a corner, holding the missing wheel in front of him. Just at that moment a policeman arrived, and arrested the man.

At the station, the prisoner said that he was James B. Haughey, a bridge builder, living at 257 West Twenty-seventh Street. The policemen said that he was the brother of Police Captain Haughey of the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station.

In Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, Haughey declared that he was not guilty, but could not explain how he came to be hiding in the areaway with the stolen wheel. Magistrate Kudlich held him in $500 bail for trial.

Mothers have learned that a sailor suit is the most becoming and simplest way to dress their boys; boys have learned that the greatest comfort and freedom is in a sailor suit.

Our stock accords with their ideas.

For the Holidays—the dress-up time of year, we've provided little dress suits, Tuxedo style, short and long trousers.

This will answer many a mother's Christmas question "What shall I buy my son?"

ROGERS PEET & Co

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

The engagement is announced of Miss Martha Woodling, youngest daughter of the late Philip Thompson Woodling and granddaughter of Mrs. Peter Woodling, to Graham Matthews of Beacon Street, Boston. The marriage will take place early next Spring.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter T. Husted, Miss Husted, and Miss Beatrice Husted will sail for Europe the first week in January. They will spend five weeks in London, and afterward will visit Spain, France, and Germany. While in Paris they will be the guests of Mrs. Husted's sister, Mrs. Roger Martin, who has made her home in the French capital for ten years.

The marriage of Miss Florence Taylor, daughter of Mrs. William Talcott Taylor of Boston, to Henry T. Smith of New-York will take place at the residence of the bride's mother the second week in January. Owing to the recent death of the bride's father, only the relatives and a few intimate friends will be present at the ceremony.

A musicale tea for the benefit of the home fund of the Woman's Press Club will be given at the Waldorf on Thursday of this week at 2 o'clock. Miss Marguerite Merington will read from the text of her new comic opera, "Daphne; or, The Pipes of Arcadia." Albert Morris Bagby has arranged the musical programme, which will be as follows:

Miss Jennie Slater.....Soprano
Mrs. Aïele Laels Baldwin.....Alto
Mr. Ellison Van Hoose.....Tenor
Mr. Perry Averill.....Baritone
Mr. Orton Bradley.....Pianist
Readings from the text by Miss Marguerite Merington.
Piano solo.....Overture
Quartet.....The Pipes of Arcadia
Solo, soprano, "The Rose Gives Kisses on Credit"
Quartet..."Two Cherubic Heads Down Pressed"
Solo, alto.....Systole and Diastole
Solo, tenor.....Serenade
Trio, soprano, tenor, and baritone.
"Rhyme and Reason"
Solo, soprano, "O, I Am Going to Sing to Fijis!"
Solo, baritone....."Thou Only"
Solo, alto, with chorus.....Laughing Song
Quartet....."How Fair the Night"

The tickets, which are placed at $1, may be procured of Mrs. Harry Wallerstein, 22 West Sixtieth Street; Mrs. Sarah W. McDannold, Chairman of the Executive Committee, 790 Amsterdam Avenue; Mrs. Mary E. Faulkner, Treasurer, 18 Lafayette Place, or Mrs. Croly, 222 West Twenty-third Street.

Miss Alice Martin, daughter of Henry Martin of Albany, N. Y., a brother of Bradley Martin, will give a large tea and reception from 5 to 7 o'clock on Dec. 18. She will be assisted in receiving by Miss Anna Parker, Miss Lydia Hun, Miss Florence Juliette Jones, Miss Elsie Norton, and Miss Helen Martin. Miss Lily Reed and Mrs. Garritt Y. Lansing will pour tea.

Albert Morris Bagby gives the second of his series of musical teas this morning at 11:15 o'clock in the ballroom at the Waldorf. It is possible that Mlle. Emma Calvé will sing.

Miss Lillie P. Berg has cards out for her second "at home" this season, to take place on Jan. 6, from 4 until 7 o'clock, at her apartments, at 123 West Thirty-ninth Street. There will be music at 5 o'clock.

Mrs. Aaron Bertrand Reid and the Misses Reid have returned to town from Mount Kisco, N. Y. Mrs. Reid's son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Wells, have closed their Mount Kisco home, and are settled in their new residence, 130 East Eighteenth Street.

Mme. Katharine Evans Von Klenner gave her first musicale for this season at her home, 40 Stuyvesant Street, last Thursday afternoon. One hundred persons were present and listened to an excellent programme. Among those who sang were Miss Maltman, Miss Buxton, Miss Felter, and Miss Mead. The selections were from Massenet, Mozart, Halévy, Chaminade, and Gounod. Mme. Von Klenner sang the bolero from the Sicilian Vespers and two French songs.

At the second meeting of Mrs. John T. Hall's dancing class to-morrow evening, Worthington Whitehouse will lead the cotillion, his partner being Miss Eunice Soley, one of the prettiest débutantes of this season.

PATRIARCH.

A WAR OF THE SUB-FACTIONS

Combination in the Twenty-fifth Against Job E. Hedges.

Twenty members of the Milholland subfaction of the anti-Platt faction of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District met yesterday afternoon in the Bartholdi Hotel to consider how they could best overpower Job Hedges, the leader of the other subfaction of the anti-Platt faction in the district. They were under the leadership of Major McKelvey, and Mr. Milholland was conveniently absent.

After speaking in very loud voices, six at a time, for an hour, they ended by appointing a committee of five. The names of this committee were not made public, nor were the objects of the meeting.

All the anti-Platt men of the Twenty-fifth District have been called to meet tonight in the Blaine Club. The Platt leader, Amasa Thornton, controls the district by a good majority.

TRIED TO KILL HIS STEP MOTHER

Kaiser Was Once Before Arrested as Insane, but Was Discharged.

Gustave Kaiser of 218 East Twenty-sixth Street was arrested about three weeks ago on complaint that he imagined that his stepmother was trying to poison him. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, but the doctors there discharged him.

Kaiser went to his father's house, at 120 East Fourth Street, yesterday morning, and asked for his stepmother, who was in church. He waited for her return, and acted so pleasantly that nothing was suspected. When she came back, he picked up a heavy piece of iron, and struck her on the head, badly injuring her.

Kaiser was arrested, and taken to the Essex Market Police Court, where Magistrate Mott recommitted him for examination as to his sanity.

DRESS PATTERN SALE.

For the requirements of this week's trade:

In the Basement Salesroom, a large collection of plain and fancy Dress Goods, at 25 cents, 35 cents, 37½ cents and 50 cents per yard, in all the latest styles.

Several tables piled with Dress Patterns, in light and dark colors, at $2.50, $3.00, $3.50, $4.00 and $5.00 the dress pattern.

Another line of elegant Plaids, 46 to 50 inches wide, at 50 cents per yard.

One table filled with expensive high grade Crepons, reduced to $3.00, $4.00 and $6.00 the dress pattern.

Twenty pieces of Black English Bouclé Cloaking, for this week only, $1.25 per yard.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

REVISION OF NEW-YORK'S CODE

State Statutory Commissioners Make Their Report—Laws of Former Days—Recommendations Made.

ALBANY, Dec. 15.—The State Statutory Revision Commissioners, who are also the Commissioners of code revision, have completed their report, under Chapter 1,036 of the Laws of 1895, and it will soon be printed and distributed, as required by the act. The report contains a historical sketch of the development of civil procedure from the earliest known period, stating the practice briefly, so far as it can be ascertained, among the nations of antiquity, and continuing through the Middle Ages.

The report also contains a statement of the method of procedure, whether by a code, or by general statutes, or the common law, in the States and Territories of the Union, and also a brief synopsis of the practice in thirty-four foreign countries.

The report also contains a sketch of the development of civil procedure in New-York from Colonial times, including the earliest organization of courts, the "Duke's Laws" of 1665, the organization of the Supreme Court, in 1691; the revisions of 1801, 1813, and 1828, and the codes of 1848 and 1876.

The Commissioners present no draft of a proposed revision of the code, for the reason, as stated by them, that they have not had time since their appointment to make the examination and comparison required by the act, and prepare such a revision as was perhaps contemplated. They suggest the necessity of a rearrangement and a new classification of the Code of Civil Procedure, and the incorporation in it of various miscellaneous provisions relating to practice, now scattered throughout the general statutes.

They recommend that the code be preserved, but that it be divided into five parts, Part 1 to contain provisions relating to the organization and jurisdiction of the courts, the functions and fees of their officers, the statute of limitations, and various other provisions relating to this branch of the law; Part 2 to embrace nearly all of Chapters 6 to 13, inclusive, of the present code, which govern ordinary proceedings in actions in courts of record, and is the "business" part of the code; Part 3 to contain provisions regulating miscellaneous actions and proceedings; Part 4 to contain the law relating to wills, the descent and distribution of personal property, and the administration and settlement of estates; Part 5 to include Chapters 19 and 20 of the present code, and some other provisions now in general statutes, so as to form a Justice's court code, and it is intended to make it entirely independent of other parts of the code, so that it will form a complete scheme of procedure in the lower courts.

The Commissioners propose to number the sections in each part separately, provide a separate index for each part, and also a general index for the entire code. This will permit the publication of each part separately, with appropriate annotations, or the whole code may be published together.

The Commissioners say that after making such a classification and rearrangement as they have suggested they will attempt to revise, harmonize, condense, and simplify the practice in all the courts, so as to present a complete and symmetrical scheme of procedure. They expect to be able to present a draft of the proposed revised code to the Legislature of 1897.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Policemen of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station on Saturday night raided the Columbus Social Club, an alleged gambling resort at 155 East One Hundred and Seventh Street. They took as prisoners Simon Baum, 211 East One Hundred and Tenth Street; George Adams, 123 Littleton Street; Joseph Flauseheim, 107 East One Hundred and Fourth Street; Jacob Cooper, 240 East One Hundred and Third Street, and Frank Baum, 69 East One Hundred and Fourth Street. The house was raided Sept. 17, and Arthur Benson, who was then its proprietor, is now under $500 bail. Magistrate Cornell, in the Harlem Police Court, yesterday morning held Simon Baum in $500 bail for trial for keeping and maintaining a gambling house. The other prisoners were fined $3 each.

—A woman describing herself as Mamie Hunderberg of 411 Washington Street, Hoboken, reported at Police Headquarters yesterday that Charles Felldin, fifty-four years old, of 805 Gardiner Street, Hoboken, had been missing since Dec. 8. He is said to have been arrested Dec. 7 at Barclay Street Ferry, in this city, and fined $10 the next day, which he paid. Since then he has not been heard from. A general alarm has been sent out for him.

—The New-York City Woman Suffrage League will give its fourth annual Pilgrim Mothers' dinner at Sherry's, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, at 12:30 P. M., next Saturday. Among the speakers will be Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickinson, Mrs. Donald McLean, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Elizabeth Burrell Curtis, Mrs. Lucretia Longstreet Blankenberg.

—The well-known and popular Waters pianos are now being shown in the large salesrooms of the company in the Waters Building, 134 Fifth Avenue, near Eighteenth Street, in a great variety of plain and fancy cases of light and dark natural woods. Other handsome styles are of rosewood, with French marquetry panels made specially for the holiday trade.

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A visit before Christmas will repay you, and much money saved when you

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Unrivaled Beauties IN Carpets and Rugs At the Lowest Prices.

—For the holiday trade, the firm of Leggat Brothers, booksellers, at 81 Chambers Street, is selling at very low prices a large variety of books. In its stock are over three-quarters of a million books, of which nearly one-half are standard American and English works.

—The annual meeting of the Hebrew Free School Association will be held in the assembly rooms of Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, at 10:30 A. M., Wednesday, Dec. 25, for the hearing of reports and the election of officers.

—Armagh Men's Protective and Benevolent Association held its third annual ball at Clarendon Hall Saturday night. James Nugent presided at the reception, and spoke in favor of the Irish Nationalist Alliance.

—Patrick Kane, a coachman, of 35 West Forty-fourth Street, died yesterday at the Flower Hospital. Kane was found lying unconscious in the basement of 301 Madison Avenue on Saturday night. It is supposed that he fell and fractured his skull.

Brooklyn.

—Malcolm W. Wood, nineteen years old, of 387 Sixteenth Street, early yesterday morning, while a passenger on the Fifth Avenue elevated railroad, got into a dispute with five Italians. When he left the car at Ninth Street the Italians followed him, and one of them stabbed him in the right breast. He was taken to the Seney Hospital. Four of the Italians were arrested.

—James Matthews was arrested early yesterday morning, on a charge of burglary, made by Benjamin Josephson, a saloon keeper, of 5 Sumpter Street. Matthews climbed up the fire-escape, and got into Josephson's bedroom, on the second floor. He said he only wanted to get a place to sleep, and had no intention of robbing Josephson.

—John Hayward, twenty-two years old, of 697 Fifth Avenue, fell off his bicycle on the cycle path, near King's Highway, yesterday. He was taken home in an ambulance, suffering from concussion of the brain.

—The New-England Society will meet in the Art Rooms, Montague Street, to-night, to consider the question of subscribing toward the building of a new Church of the Pilgrims, in Plymouth, Mass.

—The new Troop B will be mustered into the State service this evening, in the old armory, in North Portland Avenue. After the muster-in there will be an election of officers.

—Vincent Bartram, a barber, of 389 Halsey Street, was arrested for having his barber's shop open yesterday. Other barbers complained to the police and caused his arrest.

—Otis A. Poole will deliver a lecture Wednesday evening, before the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, on "The Tokaido; or, a Journey in Japan."

—The Central Congregational Church, Hancock Street, near Bedford Avenue, will have a special praise service by the quartet, next Sunday evening.

—John Kursch, ten years old, of 704 Evergreen Avenue, while carrying a scuttle of coal up stairs, at his home, fell, and his skull was fractured.

—The Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale will deliver a lecture on "Oliver Cromwell and the Commonwealth," in Association Hall, Thursday evening.

—The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen and the Kings County Board of Supervisors will meet to-day. The latter board will cease to exist Jan. 1.

—Ex-Sheriff Albert Daggett, who used to be the Republican boss in Brooklyn, is now a street cleaning contractor in Washington.

—The Manufacturers' Association will give an entertainment in the Pouch Mansion, Clinton Avenue, this evening.

—William G. Low will deliver an address on "The Home of the Citizen," Wednesday evening, in Granada Hall.

Long Island.

—The steamboat Connetquot, which has been moored in Green's Canal, near Sayville, was found sunk at her moorings Saturday. She had gone down so far that the water covered her deck. A force of men was put to work pumping out the steamer, and when she was raised it was found that the water had flowed into the hull through a pipe left open by some careless person. The boat is a side-wheel passenger craft, and was built by William K. Vanderbilt for the use of his family on the Great South Bay. She was furnished rather expensively, and it is believed that her interior fittings have been seriously damaged.

—Rosa Collins, sixteen years old, has been missing from her home, at 102 Halsey Street, Long Island City, since Feb. 6 of this year. She was sent to a grocery store by her mother, and had not been seen since. Her father is employed on the Astoria Ferry as a night pilot, and every day since his daughter's disappearance he has searched for her. The failure to find the girl has had a serious effect upon her mother's health.

—The newly elected officers of the Hempstead Presbyterian Sunday School are: Superintendent—P. B. Bromfield; Assistant Superintendents—J. Seymour Snedeker and Mrs. James K. Boyd; Secretary—Walter D. Ludlum; Treasurer—Charles A. Everitt; Librarian—T. E. Gilbert; Assistants—Daniel Sealy, C. A. Everitt, and William Campbell; Precentor—J. H. Roberts; Pianist—Miss Viola S. Bedell; Assistant—Miss Mamie Sealy.

—D. B. P. Mott Post, G. A. R., of Freeport, has elected the following officers: Commander—the Rev. E. B. French; Vice Commander—Charles B. Raynor; Assistant Commander—Thomas Carpenter, Jr.; Chaplain—Joseph T. Weyant; Quartermaster—Elbert R. Smith; Adjutant—Henry Mead; Surgeon—William Fenestine; Officer of the Day—William H. Patterson; Officer of the Guard—John Anthony.

—The congregation of the Patchogue Congregational Church is busy preparing for a novel loan exhibition. All articles of special interest owned in the village have been secured, and they include war relics, sea curiosities, foreign articles, paintings, old embroideries, Indian relics, and antiques. The exhibition will be held in the church Dec. 30 and 31.

—A new Congregational Church Society has been organized at Rockaway Beach, and the Rev. W. H. Kershaw, who recently resigned as pastor of the First Congregational Church there, has been made pastor. The Rev. Mr. Kershaw resigned from the other church owing to trouble with some of the Trustees.

—The Freeport Epworth League has appointed a committee, composed of the Rev. Dr. Wilson, Albin N. Johnson, Walter B. Cozzens, Louis H. Post, Miss Fannie L. Huested, Miss Louise J. Carpenter, and Miss Carrie G. Atkinson, to make arrangements for opening a free reading room in that village.

—The King's Daughters attached to the Sea Cliff Methodist Church have elected the following officers: President—Mrs. Olive L. Peck; Vice President—Miss Florence W. Merschon; Secretary—Miss Alida Wood; Assistant Secretary—Miss Nettie Valentine; Treasurer—Miss Florence Carpenter.

—The Rev. J. H. Stanbury, who recently became pastor of the Centreport Methodist Church, is receiving great encouragement in his work. The attendance at the services shows a marked increase, and the interest in church work among the members of the congregation has become more general.

—The Orient Congregational Church will be closed during Christmas week, the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Taft, intending to spend the holidays between Brooklyn and Central New-York. The congregation, while the church is closed, will attend the services in the Methodist Church.

—A big owl was shot at Manorville Saturday by George Hutton. A steel trap was found fastened to one of the owl's legs. The trap was identified by Preston Raynor as one he had set to catch an opossum, which he suspected of killing his ducks.

—The Rev. T. R. G. Peck, pastor of the Port Jefferson Presbyterian Church, will commence a course of lectures on "Egypt and the Bible" early in January. The first lecture will be given after the Week of Prayer in that month.

—The Port Jefferson Baptist Society held an ice cream and cake sale in the lecture room Friday night for the benefit of the organ fund. The new organ has been placed in position in the church and was used yesterday for the first time.

—Sumpevauss Hose Company has been organized in Babylon and accepted by the Village Trustees. The company has a full membership, and expects to receive a handsome new hose carriage and complete fire-fighting outfit.

—The Ward Memorial clock, at Roslyn, presented to the village by the children of the late Ellen E. Ward, and which cost, together with the stone tower, $

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TEACHINGS OF MASONRY

The Rev. Dr. Harsha Preaches Before Harlem Lodge, No. 457, F. and A. M.

MAN'S HEART HIS TRUE GUIDE

The Mind the Axis on Which the Individual World Revolves, Dr. Parkhurst Says—Rabbi Gottheil in Temple Emanu-El.

The Rev. William Justin Harsha, D. D., preached the annual sermon last night before Harlem Lodge, No. 457, F. and A. M., in the Second Collegiate Reformed Church, One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and Lenox Avenue. The lodge members, preceded by George B. Class, Master, marched into the church in a body and occupied seats in the centre aisle.

Dr. Harsha took for his text, Second Kings, xxii., 7: "Howbeit, there was no reckoning made with them of the money that was delivered into their hands, because they dealt faithfully." He said, in part:

"The incident of the text is very engaging, and its lessons are broad and practical. The Temple of Solomon, which is the foundation thought of Masonic symbols, had been attacked and, in a measure, destroyed. Breaches had been made in the walls, ornaments had been torn down, and wherever the hasty work of destruction could be directed against it, it had been successful.

"Josiah was King. Though but eighteen years of age, he determined to repair the temple. For this purpose carpenters, builders, and masons were secured, and into their hands the requisite money was put. My text, which gives their character, says that so faithful were they that no reckoning was kept.

"This introduces the theme of the evening, which may be divided into two parts: First, the repairing of the breaches in God's temple, and secondly, the personal duty of those who are called to this high work.

"Masonry is an order and has for its object the repairing of the breaches. The Apostle tells us that each individual man is a temple of the living God. More than that, he indicates that humanity at large is being built up into a temple. In this latter conception, each man is a living stone.

"Certain breaches are made by human ferocity. These are repaired by the development of brotherhood. Much of the savage instinct still remains in society. The greatest questions before the world to-day concern the repairing of the breaches made by this savage spirit. Masonry, as I take it, applies to the rent social fabric, and the thought of brotherhood. If this thought could become universal, the highest and truest socialism would result.

"From a statement of Masonic principles I take this sentence: 'Remember that you are one link in the vast chain of our universal brotherhood, and each link is in part responsible for and to the entire chain. Weaken one link and you imperil the whole.' What a splendid thing it would be if this sentence could be universally recognized and acted upon!

"Then there are breaches made in the temple of society by suffering. To repair these through wise philanthropy is a large part of the mission of our order.

"In the next place, there are breaches made in the temple of character by unbelief. It is our aim to repair these by inculcating a practical trust in God.

"Masons believe in one true God. They believe in the Son of God as the Saviour of mankind. They believe in immortality. Could these practical beliefs be made universal, the characters of men would be indeed fit temples for the Divine indwelling.

"As to the personal duty of those called to this grand work: In the passage from which the text is taken we find that those masons at work upon Solomon's temple discovered in the ruins the 'Book of God.' That scroll, or book, contained the law, and these masons sat down to read.

"As they read, their hearts were and more touched with the thought of their personal duties to others, and from their example we may draw these practical lessons: First, let us avoid mere formalism—a mere profession of the principles of Masonry will amount to nothing without the practice of them.

"If we believe that God's eye sees the minutest actions of our lives, we must act as if we felt His gaze upon us. We believe in the eternal World, and let us regulate our daily lives by its principles and powers.

"Let us avoid paternal unfaithfulness. The home is older even than Masonry; to be wise and faithful in training our children is the supreme duty of fathers.

"Then let us never make Masonry our whole religion. The Church of Christ is commissioned to offer to mankind pardon for sin and grace to help in every time of need. Masonry does not pretend to do this. Let us, therefore, press on into the Holy of Holies. Where are the ark and mercy seat, there shall we find Christ, the sinner's Friend."

THE TRANSLATION OF ENOCH.

Rev. Dr. Nelson's Theme in a Brooklyn Church.

As pastor of Trinity Baptist Church for eight years, the Rev. Dr. S. Giffard Nelson was one of the best-known clergymen in Brooklyn. He left there to become pastor of the Baptist Church at Mount Holly, N. J., one of the largest religious societies in that State.

He resigned his charge there recently, and at his departure a mass meeting was held in his honor by the citizens of Mount Holly, which was attended by the clergymen of all denominations, prominent members of the bar, and leading citizens of Burlington County.

As a speaker, Dr. Nelson is earnest and practical, and his oratory persuasive, and often thrilling in its effects. He preached yesterday morning and evening in Bedford Avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn.

His text at the morning service was Genesis, v., 24, which records the translation of Enoch. He said, in part:

"This was one of the few departures from the world out of the ordinary course of nature. The circumstances of the translation are not revealed. Pictures of that far-off past are very faint. Voices out of its twilight are inaudible. How brief the statement of fact—Enoch walked with God, and he was not, for God took him.'

"Death is more individualized than birth. Hardly two go out precisely the same way.

"Did God meet with Enoch in some lonely place or busy haunt, and draw him by a yearning breath into the Divine bosom? Did he pass, as the grander hero passed who ascended Nebo and waved farewell to Israel from among the gathering shadows?

"Did he speed upward in the chariot of fire, lifted by the whirlwind, like that majestic character who, in the traditions of Israel, reached a height equaled only by Moses and Samuel? We cannot tell. Enough to know that the heavens are not an impenetrable dome, but that through their starry mazes there are pathways that lead to God and to the companionships of glory.

"The mode of Enoch's departure made him one of the most distinguished men of all time. God took him. Higher distinction than that there cannot be.

"Everybody who is or ever will be anybody, seeks some distinction, wide or meagre. From the Cabinet to the kitchen there is rivalry. It is a condition of life and progress. Some become distinguished by accident.

"Adam claims attention chiefly from having been the first man. He did or said no memorable thing.

"Methusaleh was distinguished for his great age. He lived 969 years, and he died. No word of what he did in those ten long centuries.

"Such an inglorious old animal he may have been as some that exist now, and of whom the best that can be said is that they are not so long lived. They eat and drink, busy themselves in trade, their sole end their own comfort, and spend life's evening in indolence."

"ONE WORLD AT A TIME."

Rabbi Gottheil Says to Work Here and Rely on God's Mercy Hereafter.

"One Word at a Time" was the subject of a sermon delivered at the Temple Emanu-El, Forty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, yesterday morning by Rabbi Gottheil.

Rabbi Gottheil said that after all was said and done, yet it was the man who accomplished one thing at a time and that thing well who reached the limits of human completeness.

"Singleness of purpose, the concentration of one's energies and talents and thoughts on one thing at a time, is the way to success in human affairs," he said.

"The man who has several irons in the fire has also as many distractions—the one from the other—and as the number of these are the greater, so also are the distractions measured.

"Each of the purposes may succeed, but the success will not be in any one case as great as if the whole energies were concentrated on the one purpose.

"As in human affairs, so also with the spiritual. One world at a time is enough to consider. To consider the ends of this and the possibilities of the future as related one to the other is a common error that most people fall into.

"The one is related to the other only so far as the proper performance of our duties in the finite entitles us to the joys of the infinite.

"We should pursue the path of probity and moral rectitude not because it entails joys supernal in the next world but for the sake of the good itself—because of the justice of and truth of the good.

"Man's highest ideal should be grounded in ethics. Man should see that he does the things of this life well, for the one who does the little things of life well will have the knowledge of duty well performed, and will find enough to think about in the doing of it.

"The next world will take care of us when we reach it, and we must not bother ourselves about it, but rely upon God's justice and mercy to deal with us and our intentions; for, after all, God considers our intentions rather than the success of our efforts, which does not belong to us."

MAN'S HEART HIS TRUE GUIDE.

Dr. Parkhurst Says It Is the Axis of Worldly Action.

The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst preached in the Madison Square Presbyterian Church yesterday morning from the text, "And should understand with their heart," St. Matthew, xii., part of the fifteenth verse.

His sermon was devoted to showing the part the heart played in the religion of Jesus Christ.

Dr. Parkhurst said that the Bible gave us a different idea of the duty of our heart than do the schools and other books.

"The schools," he said, "teach us that the mind is the axis on which our individual world revolves. The Bible, on the other hand, teaches us that the heart is the axis of worldly action.

"The heart loves, but we would never say the mind does. Because love plays such an important part in our religion, the mind takes a back seat. We speak of a warm heart, but never of a warm mind.

"Solomon says that out of the heart the issues of life spring. St. Paul says men believe with the heart, and St. Matthew says, in the words of the text, that we should understand with the heart."

Dr. Parkhurst, after defining the meaning of the word heart where found in the Bible, closed by saying that, although a man's mind might not be able to grasp all the doctrines of Christ's religion, his heart could be right, and it was the true guide of action.

SUCCESS OF MISSIONS IN JAPAN.

Dr. MacArthur Says Civilization There Is Due to Missionaries

The Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur preached last night in Calvary Baptist Church, West Fifty-seventh Street, upon the subject, "Are Protestant Missions in Japan a Success?" He said:

"Protestant missions have been as successful in Japan as any one could reasonably expect, and even more so.

"Japan was first made known to Europe by the Dutch, in 1295, and we owe a deep debt of gratitude to the Dutch for what they have done in Japan."

He reviewed the treaties of the United States with Japan, and commended the work of Commodore Perry.

"The civilization of Japan," said Dr. MacArthur, "is due more to American missionaries than the statesmen of that country will acknowledge for the next hundred years to come."

He reviewed the work done by the missionaries in Japan, and especially commended that of the American women. He said that one mistake in the past had been to send some poorly educated men there, and that no one except persons well educated in languages should be sent to foreign lands.

REV. MR. PETER'S NEW PULPIT

Memorial to Mrs. Susan M. Maurer Presented by Henry Maurer.

As the worshippers entered the Bloomingdale Reformed Church, Boulevard and Sixty-sixth Street, yesterday morning they for the first time saw a handsome new pulpit that had been presented to the church by Henry Maurer in memory of his wife, Susan M. Maurer.

The pulpit is a massive one of oak and antique brass, finished in the highest style of the metalworker's art. It is entirely in open work, the cross on its front being covered and interwoven with representation of vines and ivy. On the oak below the cross is a tablet containing the inscription:

> To the Glory of God and in memory of
>
> SUSAN M. MAURER,
>
> Died April 30, 1895.

There are arches on each side of the pulpit, and in these the Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters, pastor of the church, proposes to place antique brass statues of Christ and Moses.

The subject of the sermon was "The Memory of a Mother's Love," Mr. Peters taking for his text Proverbs xxxi.

In his sermon last evening Mr. Peters declared that stagnation, and not sensation, was the great danger of the Church.

"The great masses have become alienated from the churches," he said, "and unless they are saved they will work terror in the years that are to come. All united Protestant Christendom spends annually about $14,000,000 for missions.

"That seems like a large sum; it is a mere bagatelle. The dissipation of New-York alone would hardly make this sum worth mentioning in the hugeness of the expenses for self-gratification. I cannot preach with my emotional thermometer below zero. I feel an irresistible impulse to cry to the sleepy churches, 'Awake! Awake!'"

LIGHTED A CANDLE TO FIND A GAS LEAK

An Explosion Told the Story When He Reached the Object of His Search.

Albert W. Story, the janitor of the Alpine flats, at Broadway and Thirty-third Street, having been annoyed by a smell of gas in the kitchen of the flat house for several days, lighted a candle yesterday afternoon and started an investigation. He was examining the metre, when a terrible explosion occurred, which sent him flying backward and set fire to the furniture in the kitchen.

Story, who was more scared than hurt, ran out and sent in a fire alarm. The fire was easily put out, but not before it had done $300 worth of damage to the building, and $100 worth to the furniture in the kitchen.

The explosion caused a good deal of excitement in the upper part of the building, but no damage was done to any of the apartments.

MR. ROSSITER'S DEFENSE

Replies to Mayor Schieren's Statements About the Bridge Plaza.

THE PROMISE AS TO TERMINALS

President of Brooklyn Heights Company Says Assurance of Stands Was Given to Surface Roads.

Clinton L. Rossiter, President of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, has sent to THE NEW-YORK TIMES the following statement in reply to the published interviews with Mayor Schieren and others on the attitude of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company on the matter of the Brooklyn Bridge Plaza:

"I wish to emphasize one phase of the matter very plainly. At one of the hearings before the Bridge Trustees I made this statement: 'That this company, in good faith, some years ago purchased a strip of land 71 feet in width fronting on Sands Street and running through to High Street, for the purpose of establishing a new stand for the cars of the company and to meet the requirements of the public. This land was taken by the Trustees of the bridge and now forms part of the plaza, and I am told that assurances were given at that time that the railroad company would be permitted to have terminal facilities at the new entrance to the bridge when completed.'

"This statement was immediately challenged by Mr. Henriques, who insisted that it be struck from the record of the meeting. The matter was also referred to before the legislative committee the other day, and instead of inviting me before the committee to give the proof of my assertion, the committee, strange to say, only brought out testimony on one side of the plaza question, and after allowing biased witnesses to cast aspersions upon certain of the Bridge Trustees and the Brooklyn Heights Company management discontinued the investigation.

"Now, I was not a resident of Brooklyn at the time the understanding of which I speak was made, but, as I said before the Bridge Trustees, I have been informed that the understanding existed, and the proof of the existence of such an understanding is not a matter of anybody's recollection, but a matter of actual record. As I have stated, the Brooklyn City Company owned part of what is now known as the plaza, in order to obtain possession of which the Bridge Trustees were obliged to get special legislation at Albany. At the time they first made application for legislative authority the matter remained undetermined, and, at the suggestion of the legislative committee, experts were appointed to look into the matter of new terminals, and to make recommendation. This suggestion was favorably acted upon by the Bridge Trustees, and a committee of experts was appointed in 1890 by the Mayor of New-York and the Mayor of Brooklyn, who, after advertising for plans and investigating the same, on Jan. 9, 1891, made certain recommendations, one of which was as follows:

> That as a means of affording needed access to the bridge for all classes of its traffic the entire block bounded by High, Sands, and Fulton Streets to the bridge station should be acquired and opened as a plaza. The plaza would afford ample ingress and egress for the roadways and suitable terminals for the Fulton Street surface railways.

"I particularly call attention to this section of the committee's report, for it was upon that report that the Legislature gave the necessary authority for the condemnation of the land owned by the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, and it was upon the assurance of the recommendations contained in that report that the Brooklyn City Company made no effort to prevent this passage of the special legislation, nor to resist the condemnation proceedings authorized by that Legislature. That is the assurance which I referred to in the hearing before the Bridge Trustees, and I leave the public-minded man to say whether the company was not justified, in view of these facts, in expecting that terminal facilities would be afforded to its patrons at the bridge entrance.

"It is strange that Mr. Schieren, who voted as a member of the Bridge Trustees to permit the elevated railroads to erect their structures over the plaza, should now be so violently opposed to allowing a few feet of the plaza to be occupied by the surface railroads.

"Now, as to another matter. Mayor Schieren expresses great surprise that I should have told him that our company would get all the material and débris cleared from the plaza in three or four days, and adds that this statement of mine was 'another proof of a great, mysterious influence somewhere.' I do not wish to charge the Mayor with perverting the truth, but the fact is that at that time the Mayor said to me that if the heights company would withdraw its plan until the plaza was cleared of material he, the Mayor, would at once bring the matter up at a meeting of the Bridge Trustees and vote to make a decision.

"After that statement was made twice I told the Mayor that I was sure that all delay of the action of the Trustees the Brooklyn Heights Company would undertake, if permitted, to put on a force of men, and work night and day to remove all of the iron and material that constructed the plaza, and store it on its own terminal on the north side of Sands Street. This was a simple and businesslike proposition, which probably every patron of the bridge would appreciate if the iron could be cleared away, but it is difficult to say wherein the offer could be misconstrued.

"I have only to add that in this matter to secure terminal facilities on the plaza the action and attitude of the Brooklyn Heights Company from the start has been straightforward, manly, and businesslike. It has attempted to get the desired facilities for the convenience of its patrons; it has sought in every proper and legitimate way to persuade the Bridge Trustees that the best interests of the public demanded that the surface railroads be granted equal facilities at the bridge terminal with those already granted to the elevated railroads. We have no doubt that this would be the opinion of every unbiased citizen who would go to the plaza and look at the present situation in the locality.

"We have no doubt as to the eventual result of our application. Neither the Mayor's prejudice nor the antagonism of the elevated railroads will be sufficient to withhold what eventually the demands of the people of Brooklyn who use the surface railroads will compel. We are willing to leave the matter in the hands of our patrons. They are the ones most interested, and they are the ones who, after a Winter's inconvenience in crossing and recrossing the plaza in order to get to the surface railroad tracks, will make their opinions felt."

AUTHORS WANT LOWER POSTAGE RATES

Congress to be Asked to Consider Manuscripts as Merchandise.

For the purpose of influencing Congress to pass a bill in its present session reducing the rate of postage on manuscripts The Author's Journal is procuring signatures to a petition, which is being distributed throughout the country to all writers for the press.

The petition reads as follows:

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives at Washington:

We, the undersigned writers and authors, actively engaged in literary work, do respectfully ask that on manuscripts mailed to or by publishers, a reduction be authorized in the postal charge to the merchandise rate, namely, 1 cent for two ounces. We submit

That such manuscripts are, in fact, merchandise, and that the rate proposed is the rate charged in other countries on all manuscripts, and also charged in the United States for transmission of manuscripts to any foreign country in the Postal Union.

That the existing condition is a serious injustice to a very large number of American citizens.

It is requested that all writers who favor such reduced rates will send their names to the editor of The Author's Journal, at 1 William Street, New-York.

Said He Had Run Away to Mexico.

A policeman at daylight yesterday morning found Thomas Devine sleeping in a vacant lot at Sixty-second Street and Western Boulevard. Thomas, who is but fourteen years old and whose clothing was torn and ragged, shivered and seemed a little stiff when awakened.

When the boy was searched at the station house a revolver of peculiar pattern, a knife and a pair of scissors were found. When questioned he said that he had just returned from a trip to Mexico as a stowaway. He ran away from his home in Nyack six months ago.

Magistrate Wentworth in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday turned Thomas over to the Gerry society to be sent home.

DR. CHADWICK'S 1,000TH SERMON

On His Thirty-first Anniversary He Preaches About "The Foolishness of Preaching."

The Rev. Dr. John W. Chadwick, pastor of the Second Unitarian Church, Clinton and Congress Streets, Brooklyn, preached his one-thousandth sermon yesterday morning, and at the same time celebrated the thirty-first anniversary of his ordination.

The subject of his sermon was "The Foolishness of Preaching." He said that the attempt to set up the Church in defense of the Bible is absurd. "One has only to know a little of the infallible councils and the infallible Popes," he said, "to understand that the only ground on which a man of sound intelligence can believe in an infallible Church is that safest of all grounds on which Tertullian floated himself so confidently—I believe because it is impossible.

"Even the classes that are most convinced of the foolishness of preaching in our time are generally self-deceived. It is not preaching they object to, but the average preaching, or some particular kind of preaching. Dr. Talmage may not attract them, but Dr. Adler—they cannot get too much of him; or Col. Ingersoll—they will even pay something to hear him. I do not name these two together because they are anything alike.

"Some of our best and finest men are alienated from the churches because they are not engaged in enterprises of concrete reform. Preaching needs no apology, but that doesn't help my case. I stand upon my own feet. It goes without saying that the direction of my preaching has been away from the traditional theology of the Christian world. It has been so with a steadily increasing emphasis, which has been much disguised for many by the increasing rationality of their own thought and the amelioration of dogmatism in the churches, which has coincided with the course of my Brooklyn ministry.

"Further away than ever from the traditional orthodoxy every year, I am much nearer than I used to be to the administration of that orthodoxy which so many have found to develope them of late, simply because they have been steadily approximating to my own thoughts on a wide range of things, and I am much nearer than I used to be to many precious friends who have been moving on so much faster than I, that they think I am going back."

ITS FORTY-SECOND ANNIVERSARY

Thirty-Seventh Street M. E. Church Holds Three Services—Fred D. Grant Speaks to the Children.

The Thirty-seventh Street Methodist Episcopal Church and Sunday school celebrated their forty-second anniversary yesterday by holding three services—one in the morning, at which the Rev. B. P. Raymond preached; a platform meeting in the afternoon, and an evening service, at which the Rev. F. M. North preached.

On the platform at the afternoon meeting were Police Commissioner Fred D. Grant, whose mother gave to the church the handsome window in the transept in memory of her husband; Frank Moss, Joseph Fettretch, W. H. Faulkner, the Rev. Robert R. Doherty, and Henry J. Badenshausen, all of whom have been members of the Sunday school.

Among the many that have gone from the Sunday school during its forty-two years of existence six are preachers. During the days of the rebellion the Sunday school furnished many young men to fill the ranks of the Northern armies, and sermons full of patriotic fire kept the people's enthusiasm at fever heat. The hoodlums of the neighborhood, at the time of the draft riots of 1863, threatened to burn the church for flying the Stars and Stripes. This flag was on exhibition in the Sunday school rooms in the afternoon.

Frank Moss told the Sunday school children at the afternoon services yesterday that he entered the school when he was quite a lad, and was graduated its Superintendent, which office he held for seven years.

Police Commissioner Grant complimented the children on having such good quarters, which, he said, were very poor when he was a boy. He advised them to grow up good men and women and never to forget the principles they learned in the Sunday school.

The Rev. Dr. Robert R. Doherty, Henry J. Badenshausen, and W. H. Faulkner also spoke.

MISS WARD A TROUBLESOME PASSENGER

The Conductor Would Not Change $5, and There Was a Scene.

A well-dressed young woman boarded a Third Avenue cable car at Fourteenth Street Saturday afternoon and offered to the conductor, Eugene O'Sullivan, a five-dollar bill. He refused to change it, and she refused either to leave the car or to make any other payment for her fare.

A man on the car tried to break the deadlock by changing the bill. The conductor gave the woman $4.95, but she refused to take it.

"I want my $5," she said.

O'Sullivan could not see his way clear to give it back, and she rang the bell and stopped the car.

As fast as the conductor would start the car she would stop it. Some one suggested that the woman be arrested, and she grew angrier than ever, and threatened to have the conductor discharged if he dared to do such a thing.

In spite of her threats she was arrested and spent the afternoon in the East Thirty-sixth Street Station House until James H. Driscoll of 362 Broome Street appeared and furnished the needed $200 bail.

She was arraigned before Magistrate Wentworth, in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday morning. She said her name was May Ward and that she lived at 218 West Twenty-ninth Street. She explained to the Magistrate that she was subject to attacks of hysteria, for which her doctor had just prescribed a "nervine," and that the conductor's refusal to change the bill so excited her that she could not control herself. She was discharged.

EMPIRE STATE BANK TO BE RETIRED

It Will Be Absorbed by the Astor Place Bank Next Month.

The Empire State Bank, which formerly had its quarters at 645 Broadway and lately in the old Savings Bank Building, in Bleecker Street, is to be merged in the Astor Place State Bank the first of the new year.

While the Empire State Bank is solvent, it has felt the effect of the hard times, and has not been making much money for some time past. It was chartered in 1888 with a capital of $250,000. Its President is James M. Conrow, and among its Directors have been E. V. Connett, Leon Tanenbaum, Abraham Steinman, Leon Mandel, Hugo Jaeckel, Charles H. Roberts, and Rudolph M. Myers. Some of these will become Directors of the Astor Place Bank.

The Astor Place Bank, at 23 Astor Place, has been doing a better business than the Empire State Bank. It was organized in 1891, with a capital of $250,000. Its President is A. C. Barnes, while among its Directors are M. C. D. Borden, John Daniell, Jr., Thomas W. Folsom, A. L. Ashman, J. J. Little, William A. Nash, Horace Russell, and Sheriff Tamsen.

Some of the members of the Clearing House Committee say they expect to see a further amalgamation of small banks. The big banks have found it so hard to make good profits that the small banks of the city, they say, must curtail expenses, even if it has to be by merging in other banks.

Took His Bride's Money.

RICHMOND, Ind., Dec. 15.—Charles J. Hallen of California came to Richmond Thanksgiving Day and married Mrs. Mary Gunnion. They intended opening a store here, and went to Cincinnati Thursday last to buy goods. The wife gave her husband nearly $1,000 in cash, and he left the hotel to buy the stock. The wife returned to Richmond to-day with the information that her husband has disappeared, and she believes he has been murdered. The police think Hallen has simply run away with her money.

MAGISTRATE MOTT VEXED

He Has an Exciting Day in the Essex Market Court.

CONTROVERSIES WITH THREE LAWYERS

Threatens to Commit One for Contempt—His Faith in Policemen's Oaths—Arrests for Selling Candy.

City Magistrate John O. Mott spent a momentous day in Essex Market Court yesterday. Court was in session from 9 A. M. until 3 P. M., during which time the Magistrate waged a war of words with three lawyers and engaged in a controversy with the reporters detailed there similar to that which took place during the progress of the Schauer case.

The first case of importance before the Magistrate was that of Selig Rosenthal of 91 Pitt Street, who was accused by Policeman Gleason of the Union Market Station of conducting a gambling house. The place was raided Saturday night. Five men were found playing cards there, and 21 cents was taken from the table.

The Magistrate, after holding Rosenthal for trial, ordered a complaint made against the other men as common gamblers. The policeman would not swear that any of the prisoners had been playing cards for money. Henry J. Goldsmith, their lawyer, contended that it would be unlawful to hold them in the face of such a lack of evidence. The Magistrate replied that he was going to hold them nevertheless.

"But they will be discharged down town," persisted the lawyer.

"I don't care what is done with them down below," the Court replied. "I am going to hold these men for trial." Bail was fixed at $300 each.

Magistrate Mott's reason for his implicit belief in a policeman's story came to light later. A respectable-looking young man who was arrested on a charge of intoxication said the charge made by the policeman was false.

"This policeman," the Magistrate said, "is a sworn officer of the law, and if I discharge you I shall be accusing the officer of deliberately committing perjury. You are fined $5."

Policeman Martin Keogh of the Madison Street Station charged three men and two women with violating a corporation ordinance by selling tobacco and candy from their stands, whereas by law they were only permitted to dispose of soda water, fruit, newspapers, and periodicals. The Board of Aldermen passed an ordinance authorizing the sale of tobacco and candy and the issuance of licenses therefor. They learned, however, that they had no power to do so, and revoked the licenses, but those who obtained them say they were not notified.

The Magistrate first lectured Keogh for bringing such cases to court on Sunday and detaining court clerks and policemen with them. He said:

"I am not compelled to hold court on Sunday, anyhow, so I've got you there. You must tell your Captain what I say, that I will not have such cases in which arrests can easily be made on any day of the week brought before me on Sunday."

The first four prisoners admitted the charge, but said they did not know they were violating the law. They were Ida Cohen, 10 Rutgers Place; James Silverstein, 206 Clinton Street; Sarah Stahman, 169 East Broadway, and Louis Meyerson, 121 East Broadway.

Gregory Levine of 102 East Broadway was represented by Elias Rosenthal. The lawyer said his client's place was not a stand, but a small store with a plate-glass front; that the candy purchased by Keogh was not sold on the sidewalk but in the store, and that therefore the law was not violated. He produced two witnesses who swore to this. Levine's discharge was asked for. Keogh asked for an adjournment to enable him to produce two witnesses. The Magistrate said he would grant it.

The Magistrate then ordered the reporters from the stand in front of him, saying the room was required for lawyers and policemen. Policeman King was ordered to remove them unless they stood behind a line he established, where it was impossible to hear testimony.

Mr. Rosenthal objected to an adjournment on the ground that the charge had not been proved, and his client should be discharged, whereupon the Magistrate said:

"You, Sir, must conduct yourself as a lawyer and not undertake to run this court. I don't know your witnesses or whether their story is correct, and I intend to give this policeman time to present his case in full." The examination was adjourned until to-day, and Levine was released on his own recognizance.

The other case in which Magistrate Mott had a disagreement with a lawyer was that of Louis Leffler, a tailor, twenty-eight years old, of 245 Elizabeth Street, charged with shipping a number of the carcasses to New-York as sound and healthy meat.

He was convicted, and subsequently, Stevens, it is asserted, made a complaint against Gilbert, charging him with aiding and abetting Vance in the sale of the infected meat. Gilbert was acquitted and his suit for damages followed. The case will come up here in January.

HIGHWAYMEN IN HUDSON STREET

Michael Healy's Gold Watch Stolen, But One of the Thieves is Captured with the Property.

As Michael Healy of 171 Perry Street was walking along Hudson Street on his way home, at 12:30 o'clock Saturday night, he was stopped at the corner of Tenth Street by three men. One of the men struck him a violent and unexpected blow in the face, and the other two grasped his arms.

While thus held helpless the man who struck Healy searched his pockets, and found a gold watch, valued at $25.

Healy had been shouting for help, and Policeman Gillespie of the Charles Street Station, who was two blocks away, ran to his assistance.

At the approach of the policeman the two men who were holding Healy's arms ran away, and the one that had taken the watch was about to follow their example. Healy held him until the policeman arrived and arrested him.

The man declared his innocence, but while the policeman was talking to him Healy heard something drop on the sidewalk, and, looking down, saw that the prisoner had dropped the watch stealthily, evidently hoping the fall would not be noticed.

At the station, the prisoner said he was Joseph Cahill, twenty-one years old, of 403 West Twenty-fifth Street. In Jefferson Market Court, Magistrate Kudlich held Cahill in $1,000 for trial.

BUSY BURGLARS AND PICKPOCKETS.

Many Brooklyn Houses Robbed—Losses of Christmas Shoppers.

Many burglaries and street robberies were recorded in the Brooklyn police returns yesterday.

Dr. William Hutchinson of 205 Clinton Street was robbed of a milk pitcher, a silver knife, and other articles valued at $50. The pitcher and knife were found in the house of Mrs. Anna Klingebury, 181 Amity Street, but she lost clothing valued at $45. Mrs. Gertrude Hergert of 207 Clinton Street reported that property valued at $50 was stolen from her house.

Property valued at $15 was stolen from the house of Christian Christensen, 330 Clinton Street.

Mrs. C. W. Ruprecht of 42 Berkeley Place reported that an overcoat valued at $25 was stolen from her house.

Samuel Altman of 537 Evergreen Avenue is minus an overcoat valued at $21, which was stolen from his house Saturday night.

While William G. Eccles of 18 Second Street was watching the Fulton Street shoppers Saturday night his watch, worth $12, was stolen.

A pocketbook containing $8 was stolen from Lena Fasaud of 2,833 Atlantic Avenue while she was looking in a store window.

While Mary Chiren of Prospect Street, Jamaica, was in Atlantic Avenue, near Pennsylvania Avenue, looking at the Christmas store decorations her pocketbook, containing $14, was taken from her pocket.

A pocketbook containing $50 was stolen from the pocket of Margaret Gunther of 20 Skillman Street while she was shopping in Grand Street.

DESCRIPTION LED TO ARREST.

One of the Thieves Who Stole Musical Instruments Captured.

The apartments of Adam Matheu, a musician, living at 344 East Thirty-third Street, were entered the night of Dec. 4 by three burglars, who stole $150 worth of musical instruments.

Matheu gave a description of the thieves to the police of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station.

Detective Clarlin Saturday arrested John McCarthy, twenty-two years old, of 322 East Thirty-sixth Street, a burglar, whom he ran across on the East Thirty-third Street Dock, on the description given of one of the Matheu burglars.

McCarthy confessed to being one of the burglars. He gave the names of his companions and information whereby the stolen property was recovered.

Magistrate Wentworth, in the Yorkville Court, yesterday remanded McCarthy until to-day.

Wagon Thief Caught.

As Detective Fogarty of the Central Office was walking through West Sixty-seventh Street Saturday afternoon he saw three men stop in front of a house where the delivery wagon of Charles Vagts, a grocer of 80 and 82 Columbus Avenue, was waiting.

One of the men climbed into the wagon and threw out a box of groceries to another in the party. They then started to run away, but the detective caught the man carrying the box.

At Police Headquarters the prisoner said he was John King, 22 years old, of 224 West Sixty-fourth Street. The police say he is a well-known wagon thief.

Grocer Vagts appeared in Jefferson Market Court yesterday and made a complaint against King. Vagt valued the groceries at $1.50.

King waived examination and was held for trial in $500 bail.

He Had the Chain When Arrested.

John Sheehan, twenty years old, of 166 East Fifty-sixth Street was remanded by Magistrate Wentworth, in Yorkville Court, yesterday on the charge of stealing William Cassell's watch chain. Cassell, who lives at 230 East Fifty-fourth Street, was near his home Saturday night, when Sheehan knocked him down and tried to steal his watch. Cassell shouted for help. Policeman Hewitt of the East Fifty-first Street Station responded and Sheehan ran away with only the chain in his hand. He still had it when arrested.

FROTHINGHAM MEMORIAL UNVEILED

Beautiful Window in the Church of the Saviour, Brooklyn.

The Isaac H. Frothingham memorial window, in the Unitarian Church of the Saviour, Pierrepont Street and Monroe Place, Brooklyn, was unveiled yesterday morning.

The window was presented to the church by the children of Mr. Frothingham, who was one of the leaders in that organization for years.

The beautiful memorial is the work of the Tiffany Glass and Decorating Company of this city. The subject is taken from the Psalm—"As the hart panteth after the water brooks, so panteth my soul after Thee, O God."

The window is what is known as a sectional window. The lower part is a landscape scene, representing a running brook in a forest, and is beautifully illuminated by the light of a setting sun. The upper sections of the window represent two angels, each in long, flowing robes, and carrying uplifted large trumpets. The window is made of favrile glass, and is almost transparent. The artist has followed the work of the decorations in the Church of San Vitali, Rome.

The pastor, the Rev. Samuel A. Eliot, in his sermon, referred to the beautiful window, and he took for his text the words of the Psalm that appear on the window.

Almost There When Arrested.

A truckman named Beck, who lives at No. 107 East Fifty-second Street, got a cow from the stock yards in West Forty-second Street yesterday morning and started with it in his truck to Bronxdale, about ten miles away. He was violating the Sunday law all the time, but he drove leisurely through the various precincts on Manhattan Island, past Mott Haven, Morrisania, Melrose, Woodstock, Tremont, Fordham, and beyond, and got within half a mile of Bronxdale when a policeman of the Tremont Station, who has the beat at the northern limit of the City and County of New-York, arrested him.

The policeman drove the truck, cow, and prisoner back to the Tremont Street Station at Tremont and Bathgate Avenues, and locked Beck up. He then delivered the cow himself, as the police had no way of keeping it.

KEAN TO WORK FOR REED

Says that He Will Not Act as His Lieutenant, However.

FAVORITES OF JERSEY CONGRESSMEN

All the Republican Candidates Have Friends—Men Who Are Likely to Attend the St. Louis Convention.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 15.—John Kean of Elizabeth denies that the dinner he gave last week in Washington was the beginning of his boom for United States Senator. He says that he is no longer in politics, except as a looker-on. He is not to be Thomas B. Reed's lieutenant in New-Jersey. The statement is confirmed that he is for Reed, and will stick to the Speaker, as long as he is a candidate, and will make an effort to go to the National Convention as delegate at large. Mr. Kean's second choice is Mr. Allison, while Gen. Sewell is for Harrison first, Allison second, and Reed third.

Congressmen Gardner and Loudenslager, who live in the lower end of the State, will assist Gen. Sewell to do something for his old friend, Benjamin Harrison.

Thomas McEwan of the Seventh District is perhaps the most candid man of the New-Jersey delegation. He was elected on the popular issues of cheap gas and cheap ferriage, and he now stands as a high-protection man, and is enthusiastic for Gov. McKinley or Thomas B. Reed. Congressman Stewart is willing to assist Garret A. Hobart to get the second place on the National ticket, and he favors Allison, as does Mr. Hobart.

Congressman Parker is for either Harrison or Allison. Congressman Pitney is a McKinley admirer, and so is Governor-elect Griggs. It is intimated that among those who will be selected to go to the Republican Convention at St. Louis will be Gen. W. J. Sewell, Garret A. Hobart, Gov. John W. Griggs, John J. Toffey, Congressman Mahlon Pitney, State Controller William S. Hancock, and George Hires of Salem.

PLACE SEEKERS ARE DISAPPOINTED

New-Jersey Politicians Did Not Fare Well in Washington.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 15.—There are evidences of discontent among the New-Jersey Congressmen, and those constituents who had hoped for places under the compact that was made when the McDowell-Glenn-Russell combine was formed. New-Jersey's eight men went in for the election of these officers of the House of Representatives, and they were to be well taken care of in the distribution of places, but so far they have only obtained five places for the eight Congressmen, when the agreement was that they were to get one each all around, and at least two appointments for the two returned members, Loudenslager and Gardner.

So far the two old members have been well remembered, and there is a general suspicion that they have secured the lion's share of the deal. Loudenslager placed ex-Postmaster W. J. Browning of Camden under the Clerk at a salary of $2,800; Gardner also secured a similar appointment for ex-County Clerk Charles T. Parker of Burlington. Both men get each a messengership at $1,200. Congressman Stewart of Passaic gets a messenger, but the other four are awaiting favorable consideration, and each of them has two candidates.

The Ohio members all received one each, yet New-Jersey did more service for the combine than any other State. There are a number of disappointed applicants who took too rosy a view of things because of the success of the combine.

MANY ERRORS MADE IN BILLS.

New-Jersey May Hire a Lawyer to Watch Legislators.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 15.—New-Jersey still adheres to the ancient form of engrossing its legislative bills. There are six clerks in the two branches, at an expense of $6,000 a year. With but few exceptions, incompetent men have been given these clerkships, and much trouble has been caused by their errors. During one session nearly forty bills had to be recalled from the Governor because of clerical errors in the engrossment.

It is now proposed to read from the regularly printed bills. The system to be adopted will be that used in New-York. It is also proposed to employ a legislative counsel—that is, a competent lawyer, whose business it shall be to see that bills are properly prepared and are Constitutional, and not to leave the text to the Supreme Court, at a great expense to the State.

This work would natur

SPORTS AT THE COLLEGES

Rowing Prospects at the University of Pennsylvania.

A CHANGE OF STAKE DESIRED

George Q. Horwitz Defeated for Member of Board of Directors of Athletic Association on that Question.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15.—The elections for the Board of Directors of the Athletic Association of the University of Pennsylvania, which were held last week, created a furor in university circles. A movement had been on foot for some time to defeat certain of the managers of last year, and active electioneering had been done pro and con for weeks back. It was confidently expected, after a thorough convass, that the men in question would be defeated and new men selected in their stead. The announced result of the election, however, completely reversed the expectations, elected the men whose places were contested, and the men suggested in their stead as well, and defeated Frank B. Ellis and George Q. Horwitz, who have been well known and active in the athletic management of Pennsylvania in the past three years.

Great surprise was expressed on every hand, and indignation freely given vent. The men elected to their places being in sympathy with them will, however, probably resign their posts, and Messrs. Ellis and Horwitz will be elected to the vacancies by the Board of Directors itself.

The defeat of Mr. Horwitz is most important in view of the fact that there is no one to assume the head of rowing at the university, who has had any experience whatsoever in this management. Unless re-elected, it practically means the death of the sport at Pennsylvania. His defeat is due beyond question to the feeling among old rowing men at Pennsylvania that the defeats in aquatics in the past three years have been due to the change of stroke from that practiced by Ellis Ward, the old rowing coach, to the present modification of the Cooke stroke now used.

A change this year was opposed by Mr. Horwitz, on the ground that in view of the fact that all of last years' crew were again in college, it would be suicidal policy to adopt any change which would make this excellent material unavailable. The succeeding year, when a new crew would have to be developed, such a change might be desirable. At least, the discussion of this question was, as expected, laid upon the table for a year. Mr. Horwitz's defeat will necessitate the selection of some new man in his stead, who will needs make a careful study of the rowing question and weigh the efficency of the two strokes. The conclusions reached will necessarily be unsatisfactory, and the development of the crew greatly hampered. Under the circumstances, Pennsylvania might almost as well retire from aquatics.

It is most unfortunate that this has been the case at the time when rowing promises to assume so important a part in college athletics. It is believed there that the proposed five-cornered race will be successfully arranged and the event become one of the greatest aquatic events in this country. There is certainly no bar to its popularity, and no reason why its arrangement should not be successfully culminated. Yale is certainly in no condition to refuse to enter such a contest if invited, and Harvard has no reason to refuse, while Cornell, Pennsylvania, and Columbia have openly expressed themselves in advocacy of the move. It simply remains to assure Harvard's approbation for the arrangement to go through.

Pennsylvania began the training of a freshman crew in the old stroke last week. Over sixty candidates presented themselves for work, while among them some excellent material was to be found. They are continuing in the face of the resignation of some of the newly elected board and the re-election of Chairman Horwitz under Capt. Bull's tutelage. The tank has been erected and daily coaching will from this time on be taken.

The coach question is a puzzling one. The tendency at Pennsylvania is toward the abolition of professional coachers in all branches of college athletics, and exception is made in the case of George Woodruff, since he is a graduate of Pennsylvania and of somewhat different status from the usual professional coach. If possible, then, the coaching of the crew will be left entirely to Capt. Bull, with the assistance of ex-Capt. Wagonhurst, ex-Capt. Marshall, and other graduates of the Woodruff school.

The expense of conducting a crew is so tremendous without any return whatsoever that the advisability of giving up the sport altogether has been discussed freely. It was shown by the accounts published and recently announced by the Treasurer of the University Athletic Association that the expenses of the university crew for last year amounted to over $9,000. Three thousand dollars of this was spent in the training house for board, of which probably $2,000 was returned by the amount weekly paid by each occupant of the house. Provisions consumed by a crew are tremendous, and the amount charged did not commence to equal the cost consumed. Traveling expenses amounted to $1,500, boats and implements to $2,500, and incidentals to $200, making up the grand total of $6,029.81. The amount returned from receipts amounted to $1,287.54, showing a loss in rowing of $7,500. A net loss of $1,200 in baseball was experienced, and in track athletics of $2,500. Football cleared $16,000, so that the season was completed with a gain of $6,000. The itemized expense account for 1894 and 1895 in the various branches of sport in the athletic association shows an expenditure of $33,000, as follows:

Football	$12,855.43
Tennis, lacrosse, hotel, and transportation	358.00
Tennis and lacrosse expense	698.72
Tennis and lacrosse uniforms and implements	230.01
Baseball expense	2,447.78
Baseball, hotels and transportation	1,567.47
Baseball uniforms and implements	796.30
Track athletics expense	2,311.98
Track athletics, uniforms and implements	397.66
Track athletics, hotels and transportation	1,219.94
Rowing expense	3,301.72
Rowing, hotels and transportation	1,456.67
Rowing uniforms	267.20
Rowing, boats and implements	2,392.06
Ground expense	702.04
General expense	2,467.14
Total	$33,465.10

The net receipts and expenditures of the various departments, showing the net profit of $6,000, is as follows:

	Receipts, 1894-5.	Expenses, 1894-5.	Expenses, 1893-4, Paid 1894-5.
Football	$29,754.31	$12,855.43	$800.00
Baseball	3,788.09	5,056.55	1,772.37
Rowing	1,287.54	9,029.81	3,516.94
Track	1,270.85	3,988.16	1,327.65
Tennis	556.94	1,231.73	50.00
Grounds	541.10	2,539.54	1,092.65
General expense		2,332.89	134.75
Dues	3,353.11		
Interest	62.53	125.00	
Physical education	2,500.00		
Total receipts	$43,204.47	$36,958.61	$9,294.36
Expenses	36,958.61		
Profit	$6,245.86		6,245.86
Deficit			$3,048.50

The profit of $6,245.86 was expended to pay the deficit of $9,294.36, leaving a deficit of $3,048.50 at the close of the fiscal year ended Sept. 30. Outstanding bills at that time, however, amounted to $11,298.47. These have all been paid, while the football season has netted a profit of $22,658.32, so that at the present time the Athletic Association has on hand about $12,000 to be expended toward the maintenance of sport during the remainder of the year. Unless an unusually large outlay is made the deficit of the association will be completely wiped out. The accounts of the past football season present some interesting figures. In 1893, $12,207.42 was made; in 1894, $16,898.88, and in 1895, $22,658.32. The latter profit, as will be seen, exceeds last year's by $6,000, in spite of the fact that Pennsylvania did not play Princeton, and that the attendance at this year's big games was limited to 10,000 spectators.

The interest of Pennsylvania's team is thoroughly aroused in track athletics over the prospect of dual games with Harvard. No official word has as yet been received from Cambridge on the subject, but it is expected that official action will be shortly taken, and the games arranged in Philadelphia for this year, and in Cambridge for next. The arrangement is most satisfactory for Pennsylvania, and will, it is hoped, conduce to foster the rivalry which has existed for some time between the two colleges. It is also hoped that Pennsylvania can arrange freshman and track athletics with Harvard, and an endeavor is now being made to so do. It is probable that similar arrangement will be made for freshman and 'Varsity contests and baseball.

LOSES ONLY TWO MEN.

Princeton Ought to Have a Great Football Team Next Season.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 15.—The game of football, which has been scheduled jointly by the Yale and Princeton Glee Club managements, through alumni of the two universities who reside at Memphis, Tenn., in which Yale and Princeton will join their strength against a common foe, is a new and novel feature of intercollegiate athletics. It is the first of its kind, and is an excellent illustration of the friendship existing between the students of the two universities. This game will take place Dec. 26, and the Memphis Athletic Club will oppose the joint team of the colleges.

The arrangement of such a game was brought about by the Glee Club managements of the two institutions. On the night of Dec. 26 Yale and Princeton will give a joint concert at Memphis, and the football game was arranged as an afterthought. Of the eleven participants in the game on the college side Princeton will furnish six players and Yale five. The following will be the line-up for the colleges: Centre, Harry P. Cross of Yale; left guard, Dudley Riggs of Princeton; right guard, Arthur L. Wheeler of Princeton; left tackle, William W. Church of Princeton; right tackle, Alexander Brown of Yale; left end, S. H. Thompson of Princeton; right end, M. Treadway of Yale; quarter back, Nelson Poe of Princeton; half backs, Letton and Jerrems of Yale; full back, M. Pope of Princeton. All these players are either 'Varsity men or 'Varsity substitutes, and ought to put up a fine quality of football.

The election of Garrett Cochran as Captain of the university football eleven for the coming season was received with great favor by the student body, and vindicates a principle always recognized at democratic Princeton, viz., that the office should go to the man best fitted to fill it. Six of the men, or over half the team, who composed the Princeton eleven the last season, will be seniors next year, whereas, Cochran and Armstrong are the only members who will be juniors. In the usual course of events the six seniors, were the logical candidates. Cochran's skillful generalship in the absence of Capt. Lea during the season demonstrated his fitness for the position beyond that of any of the seniors, and the latter generously put away class pride in order to make Cochran's election unanimous.

Capt. Cochran comes from Williamsport, Penn., and is a son of State Senator Cochran. He prepared for college at the Lawrenceville School, where he played two seasons on the school team at end, and was its Captain in his last year in school. When he entered Princeton he was immediately taken on the 'Varsity. The lack of good full back material compelled Capt. Trenchard to place Cochran at the kicking position. Here he did not make a brilliant success. The present season Capt. Lea placed him in this old position at end, where his dashing game has retrieved for him whatever laurels he may have lost by his previous season's work. Capt. Cochran will have a much easier task before him than had Capt. Lea. Lee and Gailey are the only losses the team will sustain by next Spring's graduation, and, although their positions will be hard to fill, the remainder of the team will come to the new Captain already developed.

Athletic interests at Princeton are just now finding their only expression in the work at the gymnasium and in the long runs of the University Harriers. The harriers are holding two runs each week, in which more interest than ever before is manifested. About forty men usually participate in the runs. Prizes of gold harrier pins are given the winners. Capt. Garrett of the track team hopes to develop several good long-distance men for next season's track team by means of these contests across country.

The prospects for a good track team are brighter than they have been for many years. Considerable new interest has been aroused in this branch of sport, and arrangements are being made for better facility for the training of the team. A friend of the college, who wishes his name withheld, has given a sufficient sum of money to have the university cinder track greatly enlarged. The present hundred-yard stretch will be lengthened so as to give a two-hundred-and-twenty yards, straightaway, extending from the limits of the 'Varsity field on the Prospect Avenue side to be present finish in front of the grand stand.

At the Gymnasium a large number of men are at work, some of them aspirants for the baseball team, others for the track team, and still others for the gymnastic team. Capt. Turner of the gymnastic team is holding daily practice, preliminary to choosing a team to meet Yale in the annual joint exhibition of the two colleges, which will be held at Princeton during the coming Winter. This contest will not be for a regularly adjudged decision on the merits of the two teams, but the question of superiority will be left to the individual judgment of the spectators.

Cornell's New Football Manager.

ITHACA, N. Y., Dec. 15.—The Athletic Council at Cornell has elected W. S. Thompson manager of the football team for next season. Mr. Thompson was assistant manager for the season just passed, and has attained the necessary experience to make a capable man for the position. The council voted to pay all outstanding debts of the several athletic departments, including the Memorial Clubhouse debt. The football season was a successful one financially, over $7,000 having been cleared by Manager White.

Definite rules as to what athletes shall wear the 'Varsity "C" have been formulated by the committee appointed from the council. Every man who plays on a 'Varsity team, rows in the 'Varsity boat, or wins first place in track or field athletics in an inter-collegiate meet shall be entitled to wear the "C."

The freshmen have voted to levy a per capita tax of 50 cents, to be used in support of the freshmen crew. As the class numbers nearly 600, the sum thus turned in to the navy fund will put the navy department squarely on its feet.

Union Athletic Club Reorganized.

The Union Athletic Club of Brooklyn has been thoroughly reorganized. The officers are: President—E. Bonhan; Vice President—W. Swaim; Treasurer—R. N. Whitley; Secretary—E. Wood; Financial Secretary—F. Dornchild; Captain—E. Doyle; Lieutenant—J. Cannon.

The first training show of the club will be held on Jan. 4, and a number of well-known athletes will appear. The event will include three special six-round contests. It is proposed to hold these events every month during the indoor season. The Games Committee has been instructed to arrange a series of indoor games, to consist of running, walking, and gymnastic contests on a point basis. At the end of the series the first six men scoring the highest number of points will be awarded prizes. A basket ball team has been formed, and the team has a few open dates for games. All communications in regard to dates for games should be addressed to the Secretary, E. Wood, at the clubhouse, corner of Fulton and Pineapple Streets, Brooklyn, N. Y. The club rooms are open to the public for inspection every evening from 7:30 P. M. to 10 P. M.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL GAMES.

The National League Series of Contests Begun Yesterday.

A large crowd of association football enthusiasts gathered at Communipaw yesterday to witness the opening game of the National Association Football League, between the International Athletic Club and the Scottish-Americans of Newark. The teams appeared to be very evenly matched, and a fine contest was seen, with the final result a draw.

The Scots had the ball in their opponent's territory a great portion of the time, and had it not been for the fine work of Dunning in goal-keeping, assisted by fine kicking on the part of young Taylor, they would have scored oftener.

The teams lined up as follows:

Scottish-Americans.	Positions.	International A. C.
Wild	Goal	Dunning
Wilson	Right full back	McGuire
Wilson	Right full back	McGuire
Dawson	Left full back	Young
Spence	Right half back	Taylor
McConville	Centre	Stubbs
Macdonald	Left half back	Kimberlin
Hill and		Gemmell and
Edmunds	Right wing	Jones
Findley	Centre	Salter
Gafney and		Higgins and
McGee	Left wing	Jamieson

Referee—J. Fitzpatrick, Centreville A. C. Umpires—W. Spence for Scottish-Americans, M. H. Humphreys for International A. C. Goals kicked—Findley for Scottish-Americans, Higgins for International A. C.

The first game of the National Association Football League competition at Bayonne City was played yesterday afternoon before 600 spectators. The New-York Thistles were opposed to the Centreville Athletic Club, and, although the latter crack team won, they had to fight hard for victory.

Throughout the game was fast and exciting, good combination play usually securing the points. When time was called the Centreville Athletic Club was the winner by 4 goals to 2.

The following was the line-up:

Centreville A. C.	Positions.	Thistles.
Rogers	Goal	J. Hopkins
Winters, Ford	Full backs	Douglas, Adams
Buell	Curran	
Cowper	Half backs	Galloway
Fitzpatrick		T. Hopkins
Grundy	Forwards	Lupton
Spavin		Handley
Oliver		Walker
Cook		Mason
Talbot		Fraser

Referee—Archie Gray. Linesmen—H. Burns for the Centreville A. C., R. Fitzsimmons for the Thistles. Goals kicked—For the Centreville A. C., G. Spavin, (2,) Cook, (2;) for the Thistles, Lupton and Mason.

SWIMMING AT NEW MANHATTAN.

S. B. French and Miss Nellie Treland Give Interesting Exhibitions.

The swimming entertainment in the big tank of the New Manhattan Athletic Club yesterday afternoon was witnessed by a large number of the members and their friends. In addition to the competitions proper, S. B. French of the West Liverpool Swimming Club, England, and T. Carey of the Pastime Athletic Club gave an exhibition swim of 100 yards. They finished together in 1:18 1-5.

Mr. French also made an exhibition plunge of 37 feet 2 inches.

Miss Nellie Treland, who has been performing through the week, pleased the audience with some graceful diving and swimming. Summaries:

Tub Race, 100 Feet.—Won by M. Metzler; E. M. Vandervoort second, and T. B. Reynolds third. Time—0:42 3-5.

Plunging for Distance.—Won by W. R. Grace, with 83 feet 5 inches; E. M. Vandervoort, 59 feet, second, and C. M. Carbonell, 28 feet 6 inches, third.

Diving Through an 18-Inch Ring.—Won by W. R. Grace; R. M. Farjeon second, and Dr. C. T. Adams third.

200-Yard Swimming Handicap.—Won by E. M. Vandervoort, (10 seconds' start;) Dr. C. T. Adams, (scratch,) second, and C. L. Greenhall, (5 seconds,) third. Time—4:46 3-5.

Diving for Distance.—Won by E. M. Vandervoort, with a dive of 110 feet; Dr. C. T. Adams, second, with 100 feet, and R. H. Farjeon, third, with 95 feet.

200-Foot Hurdle Race, Handicap.—Won by M. Metzler; R. H. Farjeon second, and G. Shamberg third. Time—1:10 2-5.

Score for club championship to date:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	Points.
E. M. Vandervoort	7	8	4	63
M. Metzler	6	5	3	48
W. R. Grace	7	2	3	44
Dr. C. T. Adams	4	5	2	37
G. Shamberg	1	6	8	31
R. H. Farjeon	3	3	1	25
C. L. Greenhall	2	2	5	21
T. B. Reynolds	2	0	1	11
A. Heine	0	1	0	3
T. Ward	0	0	2	2
W. W. Scott	0	0	1	1
C. M. Carbonell	0	0	1	1

CYCLISTS BOWL WELL

Lively Interest in the Three Wheelmen's Tournaments.

BIG ROLLERS AFTER TIMES MEDALS

How the Teams Stand and a Schedule of the Games to be Played During the Present Week.

Bowling among the wheelmen this Winter is surprisingly popular, and it is hard to tell which of the three tournaments in the metropolitan district is the greatest success. The interest has yet to lag, and when the individual contests are mentioned the question is asked, "Who will get THE NEW-YORK TIMES medals?" These trophies are to go to the men in each tourney making the highest averages in not less than 75 per cent. of the games scheduled.

The most prominent candidates for THE TIMES medal in the tournament under the auspices of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New-Jersey are Count Olozaga of the Atalanta Wheelmen and Taylor, the pride of the Tourist Cycle Club of Paterson. The latter has rolled in fewer games than the Count, and is a trifle in the lead of the Newark crack. Last Winter the Count was second in the contest for THE TIMES medal. There was but one tournament then; now there are three, and the Count's team is scheduled in two, the second being that of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs. He has therefore two chances for TIMES medals.

It is believed that the individual contest in the Metropolitan series will result in some remarkable averages, and should Olozaga finish first, he ought, by right of merit, to land very near the top of the heap in the Jersey tourney. In the Metropolitan tourney the order of merit to date is: Sawyer of the Golden Rods, Starrett, Jersey City Club Wheelmen; Olozaga, Atalanta Wheelmen; Huston, Harlem Wheelmen, and Reardon, Catholic Club Cyclers.

All of these men have not rolled an equal number of games. Sawyer has bowled in two, and his average in 196¼. Starrett's average is 175½ for six games, Olozaga's 173½ for four games, Huston's 173 for two games, and Reardon's 172 for two games. Reckoning on the number of games played, Starrett's showing is much the best. His clubmates regard him as a very likely candidate for first honors. He is a steady roller under all circumstances.

Sawyer is looked upon as something of a wonder by those who have seen him bowl, and he is quite a favorite to win the contest. Olozaga always begins well, is liable to lose form as the tourney nears the end. Huston of the Harlems has a "good eye," as the enthusiasts say, and he may improve as the games proceed. "Sam" Mellroy, the "Mo. copper" on the patrols the Coney Island cycle path, is hailed by the "rooters" in Brooklyn as one of the most prominent candidates for THE TIMES medal in the tourney of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island. He is a remarkably strong bowler, and has won more than one game for his team.

Concerning the team work in these tournaments, it can be said at this stage that the rivalry for first honors is very keen. The Atalantas are leading in the Jersey series by a small margin, their rivals, the Union County Roadsters, being second and full of fight. The Tourists are third, and making the pace a hot one. It is no secret in Paterson that they expect to be very near the head of the list when the series ends.

The Tourists and Golden Rods are first and second, respectively, in the local contest, with the Jersey Citys and Atalantas close up. When the games get well on it is anticipated that the race will be a pretty one.

More than usual interest is being taken in the Long Island tourney, owing to the defeat of the Golden Rods' team. The four leading clubs will come together in the next four series, which will be played to-night and to-morrow night. The Columbias rule the roost, but by a slender margin, and it is probable that they will at least lose one game to the Bushwicks, who have the advantage of playing at home. The team records of this tourney follow:

Teams.	Won.	Lost.	Score.	High
Columbia Wheelmen	8	2	874	
Bushwick Wheelmen	7	3	930	
Pequod Club Wheelmen	7	3	863	
Kings County Wheelmen	7	5	824	
Brooklyn Bicycle Club	5	5	929	
Liberty Wheelmen	5	5	812	
South Brooklyn Wheelmen	4	10	790	
New-Utrecht Wheelmen	1	11	702	

During the present week the following are the scheduled games:

Metropolitan Tournament, (All Games Rolled at Reid's Alleys, Church Street, near Duane.)—Tuesday—Prospects, Golden Rods, and Catholics; Friday—Harlems, Manhattans, Tourists.

Jersey Tournament.—Monday—Montclairs vs. Union County Roadsters, at Montclair; Tuesday—Atalantas vs. Elizabeths, at Newark; Friday—Castle Points vs. Bloomfields, at Hoboken.

Long Island Tournament.—Monday—Brooklyns vs. Pequods, at Fulton Street and Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn; Bushwicks vs. Columbias, at the Bushwicks' alleys; Tuesday—Columbias vs. Brooklyns, at Fulton Street and Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn; Pequods vs. Bushwicks, at Fulton Street and Atlantic Avenue.

Liberty's Outbowl South Brooklyns.

The Liberty and South Brooklyn Wheelmen played two championship games Saturday night in the tournament of the Long Island Association of Cycling Clubs. The score:

FIRST GAME.

LIBERTY W. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	SOUTH BROOKLYN W. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
McElroy	1	6	143	Hudson	2	3	131
Tilden	2	5	148	Milliken	4	1	136
Gere	0	5	143	Murphy	2	1	111
Winkler	4	1	124	Wilson	4	0	131
Weiss	0	3	110	Tebo	1	3	157
Total	4	23	668	Total	12	13	665

SECOND GAME.

LIBERTY W. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	SOUTH BROOKLYN W. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
McElroy	1	8	170	Hudson	1	4	121
Tilden	5	1	163	Murphy	0	4	118
Gere	1	6	153	Wilson	0	2	100
Winkler	3	2	121	Milliken	3	2	153
Weiss	0	5	131	Tebo	3	3	207
Total	10	22	738	Total	10	15	609

Pedalers Out in Force.

Many cyclists took advantage of the pleasant weather yesterday and enjoyed brisk spins on boulevard and road. Central Park saw large numbers of them, and as for the Grand Boulevard, it was thronged as is usual on bright Sundays. So was Riverside Drive, particularly that part about One Hundred and Tenth Street.

In Brooklyn the Coney Island Cycle Path was the most popular riding ground. Considering the attention which the path has received, it is in surprisingly good condition at this late day. The shelter house at the foot of the path, which is now devoted exclusively to the comfort of cyclists, was greatly appreciated, particularly by the women, who find a rest very desirable if they make the run of the entire length of the path at a brisk pace.

A Famous Cycling Trophy.

A relic of "boneshaker" days in the form of a silver cup, much worn and tarnished, is on view in a Boulevard cycle academy, not far from Sixty-first Street. It belongs to Will R. Pitman, the veteran, who is very proud of it because it is the first trophy won in a bicycle race in this country. Mr. Pitman is famous because he won that race. It took place in Brockton, Mass., July 4, 1878, and was a mile contest, run in heats. "Happy Days," as Mr. Pitman is best known, won the race in straight heats in the following extraordinary times: 3:59, 3:47, and 3:50. The trophy attracts the attention of every visitor. Mr. Pitman says $50,000 would not prompt him to part with it.

Wheelmen's Signals on the Road.

A code of road signals might be of advantage to cyclists. In Europe a code has been introduced, and thus far it has met with favor. In this country there is no general code for parties awheel. Whistling is the best means of warning. The European code is as follows:

Ordinary alarm, three short notes, — — —.

Halt, one long-drawn note, ————.

"Come ahead" or "Follow me," two long notes, ———— ————.

"Where are you?" or the answer thereto, "We are here," three half long notes, — — —.

"Turn to the right," one long-drawn note, one short, ———— —.

"Turn to the left," one long-drawn note, two short, ———— — —.

"Look out! there is danger ahead," ten sharp notes in quick succession, — — — — — — — — — —.

Call for help, three short and one long note, several times in succession, — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —.

Brooklyn Bicycle Club Notes.

The Entertainment Committee of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club is preparing an extensive programme for the remainder of the season. On the 27th inst. the next "stag" will be held, and in a variety of ways it is promised that this will be a surprise. The chief event of the Winter to the members will be the annual performance to be given at the Criterion Theatre during the latter part of January.

Four games in the club's pool tournament will be played this week on Wednesday evening. The schedule reads: French vs. W. H. Edgerley, French vs. Fletcher, Dunne vs. W. H. Edgerley, and Dunne vs. Fletcher. The next set of games to follow will be played on Jan. 8.

In the whist tournament there will be two games on Wednesday evening. Buckley and Malmar will oppose Topham and Balmanno, and Bartlett and Gladding will play Norton and partner.

It has not been positively determined upon, but it is regarded as very probable that the club will challenge the Kings County Wheelmen to an interclub series of pool games. The club tournament is developing some very clever players, and interest in the game is on the increase.

Toledo Wants the Big Meet.

The people of Toledo are displaying extraordinary enthusiasm in preparing to try to secure the league's annual race meet. Not only the wheelmen, but the influential business men of the city wish to secure it, and to that end considerable money has been raised, and many details talked over. Toledo has three suitable tracks. There are many who believe the Ohio city will win the meet at the National Assembly.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—The trotting-horse people are again talking of establishing a professional cycle racing league. Hamilton Busby of this city, C. J. Hamlin of Buffalo, G. W. Archer of Rochester, and a Mr. Perkins of Providence are prominently identified in the scheme.

—Speaking of rationally attired women, The London Cyclist says: "The properly cut and made skirt, worn over knickerbockers, is now and will remain the popular feminine garb a-wheel, in this country, at least."

—Henry George was one of the prominent public men noticed awheel yesterday on the Coney Island Cycle Path. He rode in a regulation bicycle suit like a veteran, and appeared to enjoy the exercise.

—As an experiment the Manhattan Bicycle Club has leased quarters in Dimick's Riding Academy, One Hundred and First Street and Columbus Avenue.

—Ex-President John F. Fitch and James L. Miller will represent the Riverside Wheelmen at the meeting of the New-York Division on the 28th inst.

NEWS OF THE BOWLERS.

—Ten-men teams, representing the Monarch and Arlington Clubs, will roll a match game Wednesday night at George Boemmermann's alleys, Fulton Street, Brooklyn, for a hundred-dollar purse.

—The Monday Night Bowling Club of Brooklyn will celebrate its fourteenth anniversary to-night with a special series of prize games at Bader's alleys.

—The champion Oxfords will play the Columbians to-morrow night in the senior tourney of the Interclub League of Brooklyn.

—Ray Lounsbery placed a 222-score to his credit at the Brooklyn Union League Club alleys last Saturday night.

—One of the bowling teams at the Carleton Club, Brooklyn, has been named in honor of ex-Mayor Booby.

—Dr. Houghton's score of 230 is the highest this month at the Union League Club alleys, Brooklyn.

—The Knickerbocker Field Club has challenged the Aurora Grata Club for the junior trophy of the Interclub League of Brooklyn. The challenge has been accepted, and the games will be played Thursday night.

—The Brooklyn Bicycle Club team lost two games in the Flatbush tourney last Saturday night.

Union Boat Club's Dance.

The Union Boat Club of Harlem will hold its annual ball at the Lenox Lyceum, Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, Tuesday evening, Jan. 21. A committee met at the Grand Union Hotel Saturday night, and decided upon that date.

Entries for the Billiard Tourney.

Billiard enthusiasts will have a treat when the second annual intercity handicap tournament opens at Daly's, Broadway and Thirty-first Street, Jan. 13. It will have as contestants all the crack amateurs who made the first tourney, held in Daly's Brooklyn Academy, so interesting, together with two notable additions, namely, E. Gardner of the Passaic Club, Passaic, N. J., and Parkenburg of the Liederkranz Club of this city. The other entries are J. B. Stark of the Manhattan Club, winner of last year's tournament; Frank Keeney of the Oxford Club, Brooklyn, who finished second; Fred Oakes, Dr. A. R. Ranney, and Dr. Miller of the New-York Athletic Club; Arthur Townsend of the Catholic Lyceum, this city; W. A. Barnard of the Montauk Club, Brooklyn, and Dr. Jennings of the Crescent Athletic Club, Brooklyn. In addition to a division of the entrance fees ($20 each) into three prizes, Maurice Daly will offer a silver cup, to go to the winner. The handicaps will be announced by Mr. Daly on the 20th inst. Admission to the games will be by card only.

Pillsbury Defeats Tschigorin.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 15.—The chess tournament was continued here to-day at the rooms of the St. Petersburg Chess Club, the second series of the games being played. The results were as follows:

Pillsbury (black) defeated Tschigorin in a four-knights game after 25 moves.

Lasker (white) beat Steinitz in a Ruy Lopez after 30 moves.

The score now stands:

Players.	Won.	Lost.
Pillsbury	2	0
Lasker	1	1
Tschigorin	1	1
Steinitz	0	2

Bicycles.

WHEELS & SKATES

for Christmas! 100 High Grade '95 Models, fully guaranteed, all new, will be sacrificed! Also Kodaks, Skates, Punching Bags, Boxing Gloves, Footballs, Gun Goods, Bicycle Lamps, and Bells. Big Holiday Bargains in Boys' and Girls' Wheels. Have a few Monarch Wheels and 12 best American Hammerless Guns, $25.00 each. H. & D. FOLSOM ARMS CO., 314 BROADWAY.

2,000 BICYCLES, $22 up.

Nothing better for holiday presents. 800 Juvenile bicycles; pneu. tires, ball bearings, regular $40 bicycles; sale price $22 each. Larger sizes $25, $29. Ladies' and men's regular $100 bicycles, $37.50, $39, and $49. 200 second-hand ladies' and men's, $15 to $25. We defy competition. Established 3 years. HERALD CYCLE CO., 114 Nassau St., near Post Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress or do sewing, with city reference. M. C., Box 335 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a thoroughly competent chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting; first-class city references. G., Box 340 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Swedish girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or as waitress, in a private family; good city references. L. S., Box 369 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl, North of Ireland, as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; best city reference. LUCY, Box 307 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent girl; best references. Care of Mrs. Cook, 140 East 43d St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl; four years' city reference. Call, Monday, 25 West 44th St.; ring Sullivan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a German Protestant as chambermaid and seamstress; understands dressmaking. Care of Ritter, 438 East 13th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class in every respect; willing to assist with waiting; best city references. 10 West 49th St., third floor, back.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and assist in waiting; best reference. M. R., 695 9th Av.

Cooks.

COOK.—By an experienced woman as excellent cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; three years' reference from her late employer, who can highly recommend her; wages, $35. M. P., 106 West 42d St.

COOK.—First-class; in small private family; understands housekeeping and marketing thoroughly; four years' city reference; wages, $18 to $20. 115 West 16th St., rear cottage; no mail.

COOK.—By young Englishwoman; competent to take entire charge of kitchen; luncheon and dinner parties a specialty; can be highly recommended; good caterer. E. S., 909 6th Av., second flat.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as first-class cook in a private family; wages, from $25 to $30; best of reference. M. C., Box 70, Times Agency, 1,152 3d Av.

COOK.—First-class; German; understands German, French, and American cooking; private family; best city reference. R. K., 216 West 36th St.; ring third bell.

COOK.—By a competent and trustworthy person as cook in private family; thoroughly understands her business; excellent baker; satisfactory reference. Call, Monday, at 909 6th Av.

COOK.—By a Protestant young woman as plain cook; small private family; willing and obliging; reference from last employer. E. S., Box 304 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent cook in a private family; understands cooking and baking in all their branches; city or country; good references. 414 West 32d St.

COOK.—By respectable young woman as competent cook; will do plain washing if necessary; in private family; best city reference. 320 West 12th St.

COOK and BAKER.—By competent woman as excellent cook and baker; thoroughly understands her business in all branches; best city references; private family. M. K., Box 268 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By young woman; first-class plain and fancy cooking; do marketing; competent to take entire charge; city reference; $25 up. Permanent. Box 367 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By good family cook in private family; understands soups, meats, bread, biscuits, and desserts; city or country; reference. 228 West 32d St.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook; competent in all branches of cooking and baking; best city references. A., care of Mrs. Lundstrom, 502 3d Av.

COOK.—By very reliable woman; competent to take full charge; with or without kitchenmaid; wages, $20 to $25; best reference. V. H., Box 371 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By Protestant woman; thoroughly competent in all branches of private family cooking; good manager; with girl in kitchen; good reference. Agnes, 52 West 29th St.

COOK.—By a first-class German cook; private family only; where lady speaks German or German kitchen girl is kept. 236 East 24th St. Schoeller.

COOK.—By a Scotch Protestant woman as a first-class cook; thoroughly understands all branches; city or country; best reference. 210 East 28th St.

COOK.—By a young girl in private family as good cook, washer, and ironer; best city reference; willing and obliging. Call, two days, at 750 Columbus Av. Mrs. Mulleany.

COOK.—By a neat German Protestant; excellent cook; very economical; thoroughly competent; city or country. 211 East 84th St., between 2d and 3d Avs.

COOK, WASHER, and IRONER.—In family of two; reference. Apply, before 1 or after 6, at 16 East 64th St.

COOK, &c.—By a young girl as cook, washing, and ironing; best city reference. 157 East 85th St.

COOK, &c.—Gy a young girl as good plain cook, washer, and ironer; best city reference. 921 8th Av., second floor; no cards.

COOK.—By a neat, respectable young woman as an excellent cook; been first kitchenmaid; the best of reference. 239 West 37th St., Room 3.

COOK.—First-class; by the day; understands luncheons and dinners thoroughly. Johnson, 584 3d Av.

COOK.—A lady wishes to place a neat, steady girl as cook or laundress; best reference. B. M., 37 East 50th St., care of Mrs. Carr.

COOK.—By a French cook; best references from Paris and New-York; as extra in private families. Mme. Boulard, 259 7th Av.

COOK.—By a thorough, reliable cook; can prepare dinners for company; by day or month; personal references. Mrs. Garrett, 885 8th Av.

COOK.—By young girl as plain cook; wash and iron; best city references; no cards. 921 8th Av.; second floor.

COOK.—A lady wishes a place for her girl as good plain cook or housework. Call, Monday, at 320 West 76th St.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; understands her business thoroughly; city reference. 325 West 44th St. G. Lendgren.

COOK.—By young girl as good cook and laundress; good city reference. J. L., 225 Columbus Av.

COOK.—By a thoroughly competent, first-class cook; Protestant; best references. J. B., 651 9th Av.

COOK.—French; first-class; good references; for private family or club.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Bulk of Speculation in Industrials at Advancing Prices.

RAILWAY ISSUES QUIET AND FIRM

Sharp Recoveries in Tobacco and Leather Preferred—Dividends by Western Union, Manhattan, Denver and Other Companies.

MONDAY—A. M.

Speculation last week was confined almost exclusively to the industrials, the total business in the railway issues amounting to not more than is done on a single day of average activity. The previous week had closed with the break in Tobacco to 67⅛ on the announcement of the passing of the February dividend, and on Monday there was a further recession to 63. At this price those who were short of the stock had pretty well covered and a slow recovery set in. On Friday and Saturday the stock moved up sharply, gaining on the latter day 4 points and closing 9 points higher than in the previous week.

In the general feverishness of the industrial group, United States Leather preferred was forced down to 59¼. It sold on Saturday at 70, and closed at 69¼, a net gain for the week of 7 points. An investigation instituted by large stockholders of the company's affairs has led to the disclosure that its net earnings this year have amounted to more than a million a month; that it has no debts other than the ordinary current accounts, and that the condition of the property is most satisfactory. Assurances are given that dividends at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum can and will be paid, and it is semi-officially announced that a distribution of 2 per cent. will be made early in the new year. This statement was responsible for the excellent buying in the latter part of the week, and the consequent sharp rally in the price. The trading in Sugar was active and the stock was firm at 104⅜, ex dividend, at the close on Saturday, a net gain of ⅝. There is some uncertainty as to the action of the German authorities relative to the amount of export bounty to be paid by that Government, and to this fact is attributed the halt in the advance. Chicago Gas added ¼ to its advance of the previous week. Legal proceedings continue to threaten the Reorganization Committee, and Attorney General Moloney of Illinois still withholds his assent to its plan. Consolidated Gas scored the heaviest advance of the week—11¾ points—on the Stock Exchange, but other local gas issues, not dealt in on the Exchange have improved even more. Rumors of a consolidation of some kind have been afloat, but officials of the companies say they know nothing about such a project. Western Union advanced a point, and the minor industrials showed fractional improvement.

The railway list, with few exceptions, is practically unchanged. Baltimore and Ohio declined ¼, Reading 1⅜, and Union Pacific 1⅝ points. Manhattan moved up 3¼ points, but other changes were insignificant. An encouraging incident of the week was the declaration of a 1 per cent. dividend on the preferred stock of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway, but the stock, thanks to the disposition of London to sell on all strength, did not reflect its changed position by an improvement in price. It is now selling below several non-dividend-paying stocks, and as its outlook for business is extremely good, it certainly seems cheap at its present level. The Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern has declared a semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent., so that it is now upon a 4 per cent. basis. It is the first road of the Granger group to increase its dividend. Minneapolis and St. Louis also declared dividends on its preferred stocks. Western Union and Manhattan also declared their usual dividends, and both companies made unexpectedly favorable showings. The foreign exchange market was somewhat easier, owing to a better supply of commercial bills. Bills against the gold shipped on Thursday were also sold and had an influence on the prevailing rates. There were no shipments on Saturday, but several foreign houses announced their intention of exporting liberal amounts on Tuesday's German steamer.

The following gives the highest and lowest prices for the week, and the closing prices for the corresponding week last year:

	High- est.	Low- est.	Dec. 15, '94.	Closing
Alton & Terre Haute	59	58	38½	
American Cotton Oil	18½	17	24¾	
American Cotton Oil pf	67	67	69¾	
American Express	115	115	..	
*Am. Sugar Refineries	107½	101¾	92	
*Am. Sugar Refineries pf	100¾	99⅝	92	
American Tobacco	76¾	63	98	
American Tobacco pf	100½	90	108	
A., T. & S. F., all in. pd.	16⅞	15⅞	..	
A., T. & S. F. pf. when is.	25⅞	25	..	
Atlantic & Pacific	⅜	⅝	1¼	
Baltimore & Ohio	51½	45¾	63¼	
B. & O. Southwestern pf.	5¼	5¼	..	
Bay State Gas	23¾	19¾	20½	
Canada Southern	54⅞	54	51	
Central Pacific	16⅛	16	..	
Chesapeake & Ohio	17½	17	18¼	
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	46½	46¼	..	
Chicago Gas, t. r.	71¼	67⅜	70½	
C., B. & Q.	83⅝	82¼	72⅜	
Chicago & Northwestern	104⅝	103¾	99¼	
C., M. & St. P.	75⅝	74½	58⅝	
C., M. & St. P. pf.	120	128	120¼	
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	74¼	73⅛	68¼	
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	41	40¼	39	
C., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	94½	94	..	
C., L. & W. pf.	59½	56	..	
Colorado Fuel & Iron	31	29⅜	26	
Columbus & Hock. Valley	3¾	2½	5¼	
C., H. V. & T.	18¼	17¼	17⅜	
Consolidation Coal	30	30	..	
Consolidated Gas Co.	161½	148½	127⅞	
Delaware & Hudson	127⅞	125¾	129½	
Del., Lack. & West.	167	165	160¼	
Den. & R. G. pf.	48	46	35¼	
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	7¼	7¼	7⅝	
Dis. & C. F., all inc. pd.	19½	18¼	..	
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	95¾	95¾	103	
General Electric	29⅜	28¾	34¼	
Great Northern pf.	117	116	101¾	
Homestake	30½	30¼	..	
Illinois Central	97¼	97	..	
Illinois Steel Co	72	68	..	
Iowa Central	9⅝	9⅝	9½	
Iowa Central pf	35	35	..	
Kanawha & Michigan	8	8	..	
Lacled Gas	23½	22½	26	
Lacled Gas pf	84½	82¼	82	
L. E. & W. pf.	74½	73½	73	
L. E. & W.	22¼	22	17⅜	
Lake Shore	151½	150¼	137	
L., N. Trac. all inc. pd.	20	17	13⅜	
Louisville & Nashville	52⅞	51	53¾	
Louis., N. A. & C.	9½	9⅜	5¼	
Manhattan Con.	103½	100¼	104½	
*Metropolitan Traction	108½	108¼	..	
Mexican National ctfs.	1¼	1¼	..	
Michigan Central	102	100⅛	98	
Minn. & St. Louis	22⅝	22	..	
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf.	58½	58⅜	..	
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf.	53⅜	52	..	
Minn. Iron	69¼	68	..	
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	13¼	12⅝	13⅞	
Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	30¾	29½	22½	
Missouri Pacific	29⅝	28⅜	28⅜	
Mobile & Ohio	22½	22	18⅝	
*National Lead Co.	30½	29½	30⅞	
*National Lead Co. pf.	89	87¾	84½	
National Linseed Oil	22½	21¾	18	
New-Jersey Central	112¾	106	93⅝	
New-York Central	100¼	99⅜	90⅞	
N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	14½	13⅝	..	
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st pf.	74	73	71	
N. Y., L. E. & W. 3d in. pd.	12½	12½	..	
N. Y., Sus. & West.	10½	10¼	..	
N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	31⅞	30½	42⅝	
Norfolk & Western	28¾	28	5¼	
Norfolk & Western pf.	10⅝	9⅝	19½	
North American	5⅝	5½	4	
Northern Pacific	4	3⅞	4¼	
Northern Pacific pf.	15½	14¾	18	
Ontario & Western	15⅝	15⅛	15¾	
Oregon Improvement	4	4	12	
Pacific Mail	32⅞	29½	21⅜	
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	3½	3½	3⅜	
Philadelphia & Reading	9¾	7⅞	14⅜	
St. L. & S. F. pf.	16¾	16¼	16⅜	
Pittsburg & West.	29¼	24½	33⅜	
Pullman Pal. Car Co.	164	161½	156¼	
St. Louis Southwestern	6	5	5	
St. Louis S. W. pf.	12¾	10⅝	9⅝	
St. Paul & Omaha	42⅜	41⅝	34½	
St. Paul & Omaha pf.	122½	122½	..	
Silver bullion certfs.	66¼	66¼	..	
Southern Pacific	23	21⅝	18⅝	
Southern Railway	10¾	9⅞	11⅝	
Southern Railway pf.	34½	32½	37½	
Tennessee Coal & Iron	33	30¾	17⅞	
Texas Pacific	8¾	7½	9⅝	
Toledo & Ohio Central pf.	72	70	..	
Union Pacific	8¼	6¼	11⅝	
U. P., D. & G.	4⅞	3½	..	
U. S. Cordage, t. r.	6¾	6¼	..	
U. S. C. pf., t. r.	13½	13	..	
U. S. Rubber, t. r.	27	26	..	
*U. S. Leather	12⅞	10½	8⅝	
*U. S. Leather pf.	70	59¼	60½	
U. S. Rubber	33½	32¾	42⅜	
U. S. Rubber pf.	95¾	94	98	
Wabash	7¾	7¼	6¼	
Wabash pf.	18⅞	17½	14⅝	
W. U. Telegraph	89½	87½	88⅝	
Wheel. & Lake Erie	13⅞	13⅝	10⅝	
Wisconsin Central	4¾	4	3½	

*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks, issued on Saturday, showed a decrease in reserve of $1,902,950. The banks now hold $18,391,325 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show an increase in loans of $3,170,900, an increase in specie of $128,900, a decrease in legal tenders of $1,684,000, an increase in deposits of $1,309,000, and a decrease in circulation of $12,900.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and for the year:

	Dec 14, '95.	Dec. 7, '95.	Dec. 15, '94.
Loans	$492,784,900	$489,820,000	$536,371,500
Specie	67,363,800	67,371,900	65,545,900
Legal tenders	81,659,400	83,344,000	109,000,900
Net depos's.	523,065,500	521,686,500	564,808,900
Circulation.	13,990,100	14,003,000	11,155,200

The following shows the relations between the reserve and the liabilities:

	Dec. 14, '95.	Dec. 7, '95.	Dec. 15, '94.
Specie	$67,495,800	$67,371,900	$65,545,900
Legal tenders	81,659,400	83,344,000	109,000,900
Total reserve.	$149,155,200	$150,715,900	$174,546,800
Reserve req'd ag't deposits	130,763,875	130,421,625	141,200,975
Excess reserve above legal requirements	$18,391,325	$20,291,275	$33,345,825

The following shows the reserve at this time for a series of years:

1895	$18,391,325	1890	$607,075
1894	33,345,825	1889	2,630,650
1893	76,168,825	1888	9,672,225
1892	5,445,225	1887	7,028,400
1891	15,339,500	1886	4,008,200

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was without special change. Call loans were made at 1½@2½ per cent., the average being about 2 per cent. Time money was in light demand. Rates were 2½ per cent. for thirty days, 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four months, and 4@4½ per cent. for five to eight months.

Commercial paper of the first class was in fair demand, and the supply was small. Rates were 4@4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4@5 per cent. for four months' commission-house bills and prime four months' single names, 4½@5½ per cent. for prime six months', and 6@7 per cent. for good four to six months' single names.

The Bank of England gained £385,816 in bullion during the week. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 66.30, became 60.83. The bank's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France lost 375,000f in gold and gained 1,975,000f in silver.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was dull and somewhat easier, although rates remain at the gold shipping point. Gold to the amount of $1,222,400 was exported. The posted rates for sterling on Saturday were $4.88½ for 60-day bills and $4.89½ for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.87⅝ for 60-day bills, $4.88⅜ for demand, $4.89 for cable transfers, and $4.86¾ for commercial.

On Continental, francs were quoted at 5.17½ for long and 5.15⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95¾, and guilders at 40⅝ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—Par to 25c premium. Boston—17@12½c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 1-16 premium; telegraphic, ⅛ premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 150 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16 discount; selling, par.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 66¾@66¾.

The commercial price of bar silver was 66c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoter at 52¼c.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $25,223,389, and the exports for the same period $88,143,087. The net exports, therefore, have been $62,919,048. The net exports to date in 1894 were $70,201,810; in 1893, $10,807,305, and in 1892, $57,702,882.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Alton and T. H.	1
Am. Tobacco	9
Am. Tobacco pf.	1¼
Bay State Gas.	1½
Chicago Gas, t. r.	1¾
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	1
Columbus & Hocking Coal	1
Consol. Gas.	11½
Lake Shore	1½
Long Island Traction	2¾
Manhattan	3¼
Michigan Central	2
Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	2
New-Jersey Central	2⅜
United States Leather	1½
United States Leather pf.	7
Western Union	1¼

DECLINED.

Baltimore & Ohio	4
C., C., C. & St. L.	1½
Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo	1⅛
Illinois Steel	4
National Lead	1
National Lead pf.	1¾
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	2
Norfolk & Western pf.	1¼
Philadelphia & Reading	1⅞
Pullman Car	4½
Union Pacific	1⅝
United States Cordage pf, t. r.	1

CHANGES IN BONDS.

ADVANCED.

Bur., C. R. & N. col. tr. 5s.	1
Ch. & N. P. 1st, t. r.	2¼
Duluth, S. S. & At. 5s.	2
Erie 2d cn. ctfs.	1
Gal., H. & H. 5s.	4
Knoxville & Ohio 1st.	1
Missouri Pacific cn.	1
Mo., K. & T. 1st.	1
N. Y., N. H. & H. def. ctfs.	1
Northern Pacific 2d, c.	3
Nor. Pac. col. tr. notes.	1
Or. R. & N. cn. 5s, t. r.	1
Or. S. L. & U. N. cn. t. r.	1
Peo. & Reading gen., t.	2½
Seattle, L. S. & E. 1st, t. r.	1½
Tol., Peo. & West. 1st.	1
W. N. Y. & Penn. 1st.	1
Wheeling & L. E. 1st.	1

DECLINED.

At., T. & S. F. adj. 4s.	1
Ches. & Ohio 4½s.	1½
Denver & Rio Grande 4s.	2
N. Y., L. & W. ter. 5s.	1
Pitts & West. 1st.	5⅛
St. J. & G. I. 1st, t. r.	2½
St. L. & S. F. cn. 4s.	2½
Union El. 1st.	1
Union Pacific ext. s. f. 8s.	1⅝
U. S. Cordage 1st, t. r.	1½
Wisconsin Central 1st, t. r.	2¾

INVESTMENT, SECURITIES.

The week has shown a decided improvement in the demand for high-grade investment bonds. Nearly all issues were in good demand, and there was more strictly investment buying than for many weeks past. While prices have not declined the last few weeks to any extent, yet there has been a decided falling off in the demand, but, as above stated, last week again developed large buying orders. The Georgia Central 5s taken by the syndicate a fortnight ago were in good demand; the price was advanced to 94 and interest.

It is understood that the Reading plan will be announced this week, and the bonds in consequence have been extremely active and relatively strong. The outlines of the plan have been published, and if correct the reorganization will certainly be a drastic one, and will make the present 4 per cent. bonds of the company worth more than the price at which they are selling. It is hard, however, to see any future for the junior securities under the plan. Savannah and Western receipts advanced about 2 per cent. on more favorable reports regarding the reorganization. Northern Pacific securities were all strong, the seconds especially so, selling up to 106, a gain of 3 per cent. for the week. It is generally understood that these bonds will not be affected in any reorganization, and they being so closely held, any buying demand advances the price rapidly. After the first of the year the committee representing these bonds will make an application for the payment of a part of the interest now in default, there being nearly $3,000,000 in the treasury of the company, a large part of which is applicable for this purpose.

Gas and traction securities were quite active, especially the securities of the New-York and East River Gas Company, which showed advances from 2 per cent. to 3 per cent., with heavy trading. There was a good demand for Columbus Gas first 5s, the price having advanced 1 per cent. Government bonds were inactive and prices were inclined to sag during the earlier part of the week, but later recovered and closed unchanged.

THE BULLION MOVEMENT.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date in 1894. These figures are received weekly by cable from The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Gold.	Silver.
Dec. 12, 1895	£44,721,581	.....
Dec. 13, 1894	33,743,446	.....

BANK OF FRANCE.

Dec. 12, 1895	78,879,747	£49,422,881
Dec. 13, 1894	£1,395,071	49,568,407

BANK OF GERMANY.

Dec. 12, 1895	31,460,800	13,483,200
Dec. 13, 1894	40,189,250	13,389,750

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Dec. 12, 1895	23,566,000	12,809,000
Dec. 13, 1894	15,072,000	14,198,000

SPAIN.

Dec. 12, 1895	8,004,000	10,670,000
Dec. 13, 1854	8,004,000	10,560,000

NETHERLANDS.

Dec. 12, 1895	3,716,000	6,820,000
Dec. 13, A1894	4,082,000	6,826,000

BELGIUM.

Dec. 12, 1895	2,764,667	1,382,333
Dec. 13, 1894	3,475,333	1,737,667
Total last week	£193,115,795	£94,587,394
Corresponding week in 1894	183,635,779	98,395,667
Week ending Dec. 5	192,909,410	94,750,484
Corresponding week last year	183,106,930	98,339,333

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New-York for the week ending Friday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Friday	$8,423,730
Corresponding week 1894	11,083,966
Since Jan. 1, 1895	499,924,475
Corresponding period 1894	421,096,009

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Week ending last Tuesday	$7,778,672
Corresponding week 1894	7,283,093
Since Jan. 1, 1895	326,022,124
Corresponding period 1894	340,412,485

Imports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday	$91,103
Corresponding week 1894	77,037
Since Jan. 1, 1895	27,005,146
Corresponding period 1894	18,153,166

Exports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday	$2,242,260
Corresponding week 1894	4,172,129
Since Jan. 1, 1895	126,766,952
Corresponding period 1894	122,795,215

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Exchanges for week ending Dec. 14	$601,050,376
Balances for week ending Dec. 14	35,399,019
Exchanges for week ending Dec. 7	688,422,920
Balances for week ending Dec. 7	46,343,991
*Exchanges for week ending Nov. 30	514,265,822
*Balances for week ending Nov. 30	30,916,657
Exchanges for week ending Nov. 23	587,401,260
Balances for week ending Nov. 23	35,641,593
Exchanges for week ending Nov. 16	652,497,933
Balances for week ending Nov. 16	40,445,299
*Exchanges for week ending Nov. 9	586,807,868
*Balances for week ending Nov. 9	33,198,701

*For five days.

THE PRODUCE MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 14.—For this period of the year the local stock market is unusually active, and there is a noticeable demand for investments. The bank stock list continues firm, with light offerings and few sales, among which may be noted American National at 44 and Mechanics' National at 53½. The insurance stocks are perhaps the most sought for of the entire list at the present time. It is generally understood that the local companies have had a very successful year, and the earnings have been exceedingly gratifying. The next dividend period for all three companies will occur in January. Equitable has sold at 50, and a small amount is now offered at that figure. For Merchants' 50½ is bid, with none offered. Providence Washington has changed hands at 50@50½, and some stock is now offered at 51, with 50 bid. The illuminating stocks are in fair demand, with sales of Narragansett Electric Lighting Company reported at 83@83½, while Providence Gas has sold at 86.

The local money market is quiet, with money firmer and paper plentiful. Rates of discount rule at 6½ per cent., with the exceptions at 5 and 6 per cent. Call loans between banks are quoted at 3 per cent. and loans on cotton at 6 per cent.

Messrs. Miller & Vaughan, Providence, R. I., quote closing prices as follows:

BANKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
American	44	..
Atlantic	33	..
Blackstone Canal	25	..
City	50½	..
Commercial	47½	..
Eagle	54½	..
Fifth	45	48
First	111¼	..
Fourth	120	..
Globe	54¾	..
High Street	60	..
Jackson	..	18½
Lime Rock	7	..
Manufacturers'	139	..
Merchants'	83	..
National Exchange	100	..
National of North America	44	45
National Commerce	44	45
Old	114	..
Phenix	72½	..
Rhode Island	24	25
Roger Williams	68½	..
Second	..	126
Third	..	85
Traders'	40	..
Westminster	56	..
Weybosset	42½	..

PAWTUCKET.

First	160	..
Pacific	67	..
Slater	160	..

TRUST COMPANIES.

Industrial	98	100
Mercantile	30	38
Union Trust Company	50	..

RAILROADS.

N. Y., N. H. & H.	187	190
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. bonds	135	..
Pawtuxet Valley	150	..
Providence & Worcester	*250	..
Providence, Warren & Boston	125	..

MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.

American Screw	213	220
American Supply	..	70
Armington & Sims	..	50
Gorham Manufacturing	80	..
Gorham Mfg. pf.	115	118½
Nicholson File	58	..
Nat. & Prov. Worsted pf.	102½	..
Nat. & Prov. Worsted 6s	100	..
Pawtucket Hair Cloth	40	45
Rhode Island Perkins H-S	87	88
R. I. Perkins H-S pf.	96	98

INSURANCE.

Equitable	49	50
Merchants'	50½	..
Providence Washington	50	51

GAS AND ELECTRIC.

Narragansett Electric	83	84
Providence Gas	85½	86½
Pawtucket Gas	82½	..
Providence Telephone	96	..
R. I. Electric Protect	120	124
Woonsocket Electric	..	112½

MISCELLANEOUS.

Continental Steamboat	62½	70
R. I. Safe Deposit	149	..

*Ex dividend.

THE ALBANY MARKET.

ALBANY, Dec. 14.—The local security market displayed a better tone this week, owing to the inquiry for investment which usually makes its appearance toward the end of the year. While there were considerable changes in prices, none of them was of especial importance. There was no increase in the offering of local stocks or bonds. It is announced that the application made to the Attorney General for the dissolution of the Walter A. Wood Mowing and Reaping Company has been withdrawn. This removes the last obstacle to the reorganization of the company, as it is officially stated that everything has been satisfactorily arranged. It is expected that the extensive works in Hoosick Falls will be in operation again within a few months.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Susquehanna R. R.	170	..
Albany City 6s, 1915-1919	130	..
Albany City 4s, 1920-1930	103	..
Albany City National Bank	85	90
Albany City Stor. & Ware. Co.	100	..
Albany Cold Storage Co.	100	..
Albany County Bank	130	131
Albany Insurance Company	110½	..
Albany Railroad Stock	136	136½
*Albany R. R. cn. 5s, due 1940	100¾	..
Albany Safe Dep. & Storage Co.	105	..
Celluloid Company	65¼	68½
Commercial Insurance Company	103	..
Commercial Union Telephone Co.	103	106
Consolidated Car Heating Co.	28	30
First National Bank	165	165
Hudson River Telephone Co.	40	42
Manhattan Oil Co. of Ohio	36	41
Mechanics & Farmers' Bank	402	..
Merchants' National Bank	190	200
Municipal Gas Co. of Albany	150	160
*Municipal Gas Co. of Albany 6s, 1906	111	112½
National Commercial Bank	330	..
National Exchange Bank	118	..
†New-York Air Brake Company	7	8
N. & E. G. H. R. gtd. 5s, 1911	105	106
New-York State Bank	200	..
N. & E Greenbush H. R. gtd 5s	105	..
Park Bank	125	..
Rensselaer & Saratoga	180	..
Saranac & Lake Placid Railroad	60	..
South End Bank	50	60
*Steinway Electric R. R. 6s	113	114
*Thompson Pulp & Paper Co. Mills 6s, 1895	100	..
Ulster & Delaware 5s	100	100¼
Union Electric Rail. of Saratoga	..	20
Union Elec. Rail. of Saratoga, 1922	100	..
Union Railway Co. of N. Y.	95	105
Union Ry. Co. of N. Y. 5s of 1922	101	104
*Watervliet T. & R. R. gtd. 6s	116	..
*Watervliet T. & R. R. 2d mtge.	114	..
*Westchester Electric R. R. gtd. 5s, 1943	101½	102½
Westcott Express Company	20	30
Westcott Express Company pf.	100	110

TROY SECURITIES.

Central National Bank	118	120
Citizens' Steamboat Company	175	200
Manufacturers' National Bank	200	210
Manufac. Nat. Bank of Cohoes	145	170
Mutual National Bank	180	185
National State Bank	195	200
National Bank of Troy	95	100
National Bank of Cohoes	135	140
National Bank of West Troy	125	130
People's Bank of Lansingburg	130	..
Steinway Railway	45	50
Steinway Railway 6s	108½	..
Troy City National Bank	160	165
*Troy City Railroad 5s, 1942	107	108
Troy Gas Co. stock	127	128½
*Troy Gas Co. deb. 6s	113	114
*Troy Gas Co. cn. 5s	108	..
Troy Railroad Company	89	90
Troy Telephone & Cable Co.	90	..
Union National Bank	250	..

*And accrued interest. †Nominal.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The rate of discount during the past week for three months' bills was 1 per cent., and for thirty-day bills, ¾ per cent. The influx of American gold continues. The fall in Berlin exchange may, however, divert the shipments to the Continent. The stock market was quiet. There was somewhat of an improvement, except in the mining department, where there were renewed sales. Consols advanced ⅝. American railroad securities showed occasional spurts, followed by relapses, due to the fact that New-York did not support the market here. Denver and Rio Grande preferred advanced 1, Union Pacific declined 2, Norfolk and Western, 1½; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé As, and Central Pacific, each, ¾; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, Illinois Central, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and Louisville and Nashville, each, ½, and Denver and Rio Grande, New-York, Lake Erie and Western, and Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific, each, ¼.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

33—Empire Warehouse Company vs. steamship Advance. 34—Same vs. steamship Allianca. 35—Same vs. steamship Seguranca. 36—Same vs. steamship Vigilancia. 46—Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Lebrie. 47—United States vs. Vantine. 50—Doherty vs. steamship Diana. 51—United States vs. China and Japan Trading Company. 52—Same vs. Mayer & Co. 54—Oppenheimer vs. United States.

Motion Calendar.—1—Traver vs. Brown.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—Meyer vs. Carvinus.

Class II.—2—Matter of Wolf Place.

Class IV.—3—De Long vs. Hagan. 4—Title Guarantee and Trust Company vs. Carey. 5—Borland vs. Beach. 6—Logan vs. Sanford. 7—Deans vs. Hilton. 8—Loretz vs. National Water Tube Boiler Company.

Class VI.—9—Colwell vs. Colwell.

Class VII.—10—Johnson vs. Lederer. 11—Deutscher Press Club zu New-York vs. Lupton. 12—New-York Recorder Company vs. Hoe. 13—Liebes vs. Gerhat. 14—Butterick Publishing Company vs. Standard Fashion Company.

Class VIII.—15—O'Neill vs. O'Neill. 16—Danker vs. Warner. 17—Poudir vs. New-York Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company. 18—Rector, &c., of Grace Church vs. Donlon. 19—Nevins vs. McLaughlin. 20—Mitchell vs. Piqua Club Association. 21—Matter of Logan. 22—People vs. Hoey. 23—Murray vs. Brooks. 24—Matter of Chasmar & Co. 25—White vs. Wilson. 26—Smith vs. United States Book Company. 27—Williams vs. Williams. 28—Begal vs. Hyman. 29—People vs. Smith. 30—Matter of Chambers. 31—Poudir vs. New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company. 32—First National Bank of Omaha vs. Stebbins. 33—Irwin vs. Fivey. 34—Matter of Thompson. 35—O'Reilly vs. Cohen. 36—Matter of Briggs Barrell Company. 37—Peters vs. Peters. 38—Patterson vs. Patterson. 39—People vs. Stack. 40—Same vs. Finnell. 41—Same vs. Murphy. 42—Same vs. Downey. 43—Same vs. Leen. 44—Same vs. Badih. 45—Mercantile Safe Deposit Company vs. Hassly. 46—Warren vs. Penfield. 47—Ebert vs. Lowenstein. 48—Dinsmore Typewriter Company vs. Abraham. 49—Matter of Higgins. 50—Densmore vs. Searle. 51—Hagmayer vs. Blackman. 52—Warner vs. Warner. 53—Padelford vs. Padelford. 54—Michael vs. Preferred Mutual Accident Association. 55—People vs. Hahn. 56—Same vs. Scanlan. 57—Washington Life Insurance Company vs. Huyler. 58—Sattler vs. Hallock. 59—Prescott vs. Gordon. 60—Rosenfield vs. Philip. 61—People vs. New-York State Mutual Life Insurance Corporation. 62—Eidlitz vs. Wilson. 63—Matter of June. 64—Gross vs. Schneider. 65—Matter of Miller. 66—Digman vs. Digman. 67—People vs. Beckman. 68—Same vs. Bloom. 69—Same vs. Doyle. 70—Same vs. Meyer. 71—Same vs. Foley. 72—Same vs. Law. 73—Stahl vs. Stahl. 74—Aitkin vs. Aitkin. 75—Matter of Lowen. 76—Matter of Lewis. 77—Dobson vs. Whitcomb. 78—Johnson vs. Johnson. 79—Rye vs. American Gas Control Company.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts II. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Adjourned until Dec. 30.

CIRCUIT COURT—Parts I. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.——, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term (additional)—Bookstaver and Bischoff, JJ.—Open at 10

HARVARD MAGAZINE WORK

Subjects Discussed in the December Graduate.

THE FRENCH CLUB'S DRAMATIC WORK

Talent Developed and a Large Sum Obtained from Le Malade Imaginaire—Eighty-nine Seniors Secure the Honor Mark.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 15.—The December number of The Harvard Graduates' Magazine made its appearance Friday. It is fully up to the standard of former issues in the interest and value of its articles and the copiousness of its records. The illustrations are a frontispiece from a photograph of the Fogg Art Museum, and a portrait of Nicholas Boylston, from the familiar full-length painting in Memorial Hall, the fourth in the magazine's series of historical portraits.

In the first article, "Three Characteristics of Harvard," Dr. George A. Gordon, '81, calls attention to the non-sectarian, "inclusive" type of Christianity at Harvard, to the National rather than local spirit of the university, and finally to its administrative democracy. Following is given in full an eloquent address delivered before students last Memorial Day by Judge Oliver Wendell Holmes. Prof. Ira N. Hollis has an article of very important significance on "Engineering at Harvard University." His discussion of the inadequacy of the present four years' course and of methods of improving it attracts universal attention. A five-year course is suggested, three of which should be in college and two in distinctly professional training; or, if all five years should be spent in the Scientific School, the first four might obtain the ordinary degree of B. S., and the fifth the degree of B. S. in engineering.

"From a Graduate's Window," we are told of a dialogue with Socrates, in which that philosopher "roasts" the Fogg Art Museum, and the corporation's utilitarian view of architecture. On his own responsibility, "Graduate" satirizes the diplomacy of intercollegiate sport, especially with relation to a certain athletic "difficulty" between "A" and "B," meaning Harvard and Yale. He closes with "two maxims, long held as truths among antediluvians: 'Do not whitewash! Cultivate sport for the sake of sport, and for nothing else!'"

The article on Nicholas Boylston is by Prof. Barrett Wendell, '77. Besides the brief history of the portrait, sketches are given of the five incumbents of the Boylston Professorship of Rhetoric and Oratory, founded by Nicholas Boylston. They are John Quincy Adams, the Rev. Joseph McKean, Edward Tyrrel Channing, Francis J. Child, and Adams Sherman Hill. Of Prof. Hill, the present incumbent, Prof. Wendell says that he has established the study of rhetoric and English, which he found of secondary importance, as one of the first academic rank.

Prof. A. B. Hart, '80, has written a statement of "Harvard's Athletic Policy," "based on authentic information," for the use of "Harvard men who live at a distance, or are begged to take a contrary opinion." Prof. Hart, while admitting that the separation from Yale was the culmination of difficulties which have been rolling up for the past three years and for which both sides are responsible, defends Harvard's policy during the last year, and points out the better condition of athletics which has resulted. "Dr. Thomas Fillebrown answers the question, 'Shall Dentistry be Taught as Medicine?' The regular departments of the magazine are copious. As of special interest may be mentioned the statistics of the enrolment of the university in this and other years, and in comparison with other institutions this year.

On Monday evening Mayor Bancroft of Cambridge, will address the Harvard Republican Club on Municipal Government.

The three performances of "Le Malade Imaginaire," by the French Club, created great enthusiasm and were decided successes. The Boston performance was particularly well received. Schatz, who played the chief part, was by all odds the best of the lot. He will probably be seen in the Pudding play next Spring. E. G. Knoblauch, '94, acted the part of the heroine finely, and that of Toinette by W. H. Crain, '97, acted a double role in excellent manner. The musical features were exceptionally good. The dance of the Egyptians during the second entr'acte was well executed. The amusing ceremony of presenting the doctor's certificate at the end made the biggest hit of all, though it was nothing more than a broad burlesque from beginning to end. A large sum of money was netted, which will be used for buying new books for the French department library.

Following is the list of 89 seniors who have already obtained the honor mark in studies and are entitled to compete for the commencement speeches next June. Only five athletes have their names on the list—A. Borden, quarter back on the Varsity eleven; A. L. Bremer, who was elected Captain of the track athletic team last Spring; E. B. Day, coxswain of the crew. G. L. Paine, the mile runner, and W. J. O'Malley, formerly a substitute catcher on the Varsity nine.

The complete list is as follows: J. Ames, J. C. S. Andrew, J. M. Barnes, G. P. Baxter, H. L. Bellsle, B. W. Belmore, H. H. Bigelow, W. E. Blodgett, C. D. Booth, Alfred Borden, J. L. Bremer, Harry L. Brown, Howard Brown, C. E. Bryan, C. S. Bryant, N. G. Brimbaugh, A. J. Burdett, W. B. Cannon, Paul Capron, A. M. Chase, E. N. Chase, G. H. Chase, J. P. Cotton, G. W. Creech, R. Creech, W. H. Day, P. S. Dean, S. P. Delaney, W. H. Draper, C. H. Dunn, H. W. Dutch, E. H. Dwinnell, H. Edwards, S. H. Fay, A. Forsythe, O. C. Gallagher, F. S. Gilley, W. C. Gray, Melvin Green, E. M. Grossman, A. W. Hall, W. H. Haskell, A. E. Hildreth, A. L. Hitchcock, E. C. Jewell, H. S. Johnson, E. N. Jones, H. F. Knight, C. N. Lathrop, J. E. Le Rosiet, M. M. Leiter, J. Leonard, A. G. Lewis, F. R. Lewis, G. N. Lewis, Herschel V. Lewis, W. R. Lord, J. H. T. Martin, G. W. Matthews, Samuel May, B. C. Mead, D. H. Morris, W. O'Malley, W. W. Orr, F. R. Page, G. L. Paine, J. G. W. Palfrey, P. E. Parker, J. W. Phelps, F. D. Pollack, H. T. Rich, A. T. Robinson, H. W. Salmon, Jr., P. E. Sargent, M. G. Seelig, P. S. Skinner, G. H. Spalding, F. R. Steward, F. H. Stillman, J. H. Swanton, J. S. P. Tatlock, G. Thomas, R. C. Thomas, Jr., Jonas Viles, J. C. Ward, J. P. Warren, J. P. Wheeler, and F. J. Williams.

The annual midwinter debate between the rival debating societies—the Phoenix and Union—will take place early in January.

HOMES OF YALE STUDENTS.

Nearly Every State Represented—Lectures Which Have Caused Talk.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 15.—The Phi Beta Kappa Society of Yale has invited a number of prominent men to deliver university lectures during the coming term as follows: Prof. Wheeler on "The Battle of Waterloo," Jan. 15; John Burroughs on "Walt Whitman," Feb. 19; John Kendrick Bangs on "The Evolution of the Humorist," March 18. Hamilton Mable, George W. Smalley, and Thomas Nelson Page will lecture, respectively, on March 5, March 28, and April 22. Their subjects have not yet been decided upon.

The representation of students from the various States and countries in the academic, scientific, theological, law, medical, post-graduate, and special courses is as follows:

Alabama, 1 each scientific and law; California, 2 scientific, 6 academic, 1 each theological, law, and medical, 3 post-graduate, total 14; Colorado, 15 academic, 5 scientific, 1 each theological and post-graduate, 2 law, total 24; Connecticut, 263 academic, 189 scientific, 14 theological, 104 law, 93 medical, 42 post-graduate, 7 special, total 712; Delaware, 1 each academic, scientific, and post-graduate, 2 law, total 5; District of Columbia, 21 academic, 3 scientific, 1 each theological and medical, 2 post-graduate, total 28; Florida, 1 academic and 1 scientific, total 2; Georgia, 1 academic, 6 scientific, 1 medical, total 7; Illinois, 64 academic, 37 scientific, 4 theological, 8 law, 8 post-graduate, 10 special, total 118; Indiana, 10 academic, 5 scientific, 2 each theological and post-graduate, 1 law, total 20; Iowa, 6 academic, 2 scientific, 3 each theological and law, total 14; Kansas, 6 academic, 3 scientific, 1 theological, 1 post-graduate, total 13; Kentucky, 11 academic, 1 each scientific and post-graduate, 2 law, total 15; Louisiana, 5 academic, 2 scientific, 1 law, total 8; Maine, 11 academic, 3 scientific, 2 law, 1 each medical and post-graduate, total 20; Maryland, 6 academic, 2 scientific, 3 theological, total 11; Massachusetts, 69 academic, 15 scientific, 3 each law and post-graduate, 2 each theological, 1 each medical, 1 special, total 115; Michigan, 20 academic, 5 scientific, 1 theological, 2 law, total 28; Minnesota, 12 academic, 10 scientific, 2 theological, 1 law, total 27; Missouri, 35 academic, 13 scientific, 1 theological, 3 each law and post-graduate, total 55; Nebraska, 3 academic, 1 each scientific, post-graduate, total 5.

Coming next home, New-Jersey has 54 academic, 28 scientific, 3 each law and post-graduate, total 88; New-Hampshire, 10 academic, 3 scientific, 2 each theological and medical, 1 law, total 18; New-Mexico, 2 academic, total 2; New-York, 340 academic, 107 scientific, 9 theological, 28 law, 7 medical, 6 post-graduate, 3 special, total 496; North Carolina, 1 each academic and post-graduate, 2 theological, total 4; Ohio, 77 academic, 27 scientific, 9 theological, 7 law, 1 medical, 3 post-graduate, total 124; Oregon, 4 academic, 1 law, total 5; Pennsylvania, 87 academic, 41 scientific, 8 theological, 15 law, 1 each medical and special, 3 post-graduate, total 156; Rhode Island, 6 academic, 5 scientific, 2 theological, 1 medical, total 14; South Carolina, 3 academic, 1 each law and medical, total 5; Tennessee, 9 academic, 1 each scientific, theological, and medical, 2 each law and post-graduate, total 16; Texas, 5 academic, 1 scientific, 3 law, 2 post-graduate, 1 theological, total 12; Utah, 2 academic, 1 law, total 3; Vermont, 10 academic, 5 scientific, 5 theological, 2 each medical and post-graduate, total 30; Virginia, 1 each academic, law, medical, and post-graduate, total 4; Washington, 1 each scientific and theological, total 2; West Virginia, 3 academic, 1 each law and medical, total 4; Wisconsin, 9 academic, 4 scientific, 7 theological, 1 law, total 21.

From other countries there are from Canada, 2 scientific, 1 each law and medical, total 4; England, 1 each scientific and medical, total 2; Cuba, 1 each scientific and medical, total 2; Hawaii, 7 academic, 1 scientific, 2 law, total 10; India, 1 academic, total 2; Japan, 1 each theological and law, 3 post-graduate, total; Turkey, 2 theological, 2 medical, total 5; Wales, 5 theological, total 5.

The following States and countries have one each: Arizona, Arkansas, Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, Italy, Macedonia, Puerto Rico, St. Thomas, Switzerland, Trinidad.

There is a discussion going on in Yale University circles on the question of "How Undergraduates May Strengthen Yale Life." Two communications have appeared in The Yale News with regard to this question, and they have attracted a great deal of notice among Yale men, both in college and outside, as well as much notice among the officials and students in other universities. One is from Prof. Eugene L. Richards, and among other things, he rather startled the university with the vigor of the following language about wealth and democracy at Yale:

"No man in a democracy can be an idler. To be a man among his fellows at Yale, it has never been necessary to unfold a family pedigree or to display wealth. Neither the aristocrat nor the dude has been tolerated at Yale. A man at Yale has been esteemed for what he himself is, not for what his fathers were, nor for the cash that he owns. These things are not despised, but if they are all a man has, he himself is of no account whatever. The man himself must do something to show what stuff is in him. The college world has required work of the men they honor. They must be athletes, scholars, or writers, or workers of some kind, either social or religious. The plutocratic spirit should not be countenanced at Yale."

Dr. William Lyon Phelps, who is conducting the most popular course at Yale, that of modern novel reading, contributes the other communication which has stirred up matters a bit, inasmuch as he touches upon the illiteracy in the university. He says:

"The strongest reply to slanderous accusations against Yale is the character of her alumni; and if every man felt that, no matter in what part of the world he may be, he is likely to be judged as a Yale representative, he would more carefully avoid disgraceful actions. The truest sons of Yale are not always those who yell the loudest at the football games, but those who by word and deed reflect credit on the college. I think there is at present no ground for pessimistic view of Yale life, either from the mental or moral standpoint; things are progressing; it is now simply every man's duty to fall in with the procession."

The sale of the College Street Church property by the Trustee of the church, to the Yale corporation, a few days ago, revives many historical associations connected with the early years of Yale University. The church property stands on the site of the house of the President of the college a century ago. The site was given, in 1685, to the Rev. Mr. Hooke, one of the earliest preachers of the Colony, by the town of New-Haven. Mr. Hooke returned to England soon after, leaving the land to the First Congregational (now the Center) Church. The church gave the land to Yale for a President's house, with other bequests, on condition that Yale should be removed from Saybrook to New-Haven, and it remained in the possession of Yale from 1718 till 1750, when it was sold to procure funds to erect a President's house on the campus, and since then it has been used as the site for the College Street Church.

PRINCETON'S MUSICAL TOURISTS.

The Clubs to Start To-day—A New Graduate Organization.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 15.—The annual Winter tour of the Princeton University musical clubs will begin on Monday, Dec. 16, and will end on Jan. 2. At 12 o'clock noon on Monday a special train will leave Philadelphia, bearing the clubs on their long journey, which this year will extend through the Southern States. The train will consist of a special engine, a baggage car, a Pullman sleeper, and three private cars. The clubs will visit most of the large cities in the Southern States, and then, going up through Cleveland and Cincinnati, will end the trip with a concert at Buffalo, N. Y., from which place the special train will carry them to Philadelphia, where they will disband on New Year's Day.

The usual round of receptions, teas, and banquets has been arranged for their entertainment by prominent alumni of the various cities to be visited, and no efforts have been spared to make the trip successful in every way. The first Sunday out will be spent at St. Augustine and the second at Cleveland. The Atlanta Exposition will be visited during their stay at Atlanta, and at Memphis a joint concert will be given with the Yale clubs. A football game between the Memphis Athletic Club and a joint eleven composed of Yale and Princeton players, at Memphis, on Dec. 26, is a new feature of the trip. Ten concerts will be given during the tour, which will cover nearly four thousand miles of travel.

Following is the make-up of the clubs, and these men, with a few exceptions, will be taken on the trip.

Glee Club.—John C. Kerr, '96, of Englewood, N. J., leader. First Tenors—Thomas Cadwalader, '96; R. Fordyce, '96; J. C. Kerr, '96; C. R. Nisbet, P. G.; C. J. Taylor, '97, and H. L. Fowler, '98. Second Tenors—P. H. Churchman, '96; J. D. Jones, '96; F. B. McNish, '97; W. P. Stewart, '98; R. C. Thomas, '98, and W. H. Hayden, '99. First Bassos—W. D. Lenhard, '96; R. B. Killmer, '96; W. H. Andrus, '97; Seward Erdman, '97; J. W. Churchman, '98, and R. S. Cook, '99. Second Bassos—G. J. Geer, Jr., '97; P. H. Willcox, '97; P. Cowles, '98; H. P. Smith, '98, and A. Pomeroy, '99.

Banjo Club.—R. D. Smith, '96, New-York, leader. Banjeaurines—P. Tillinghast, '96; C. A. George, '97, and T. W. Wyles, '96; Selden Spencer, '97; S. S. Roe, '99; R. D. Smith, '96, and C. G. Wells, '98. Banjos—K. R. Kingsbury, '96, and J. H. Caldwell, '98. Bass Banjo—M. W. Pope, '97. Piccolo Banjo—S. K. Martin, '99. Guitars—F. T. Saussy, '96; L. B. Terry, '97; J. H. Matthews, '97; R. B. Thompson, '98; E. C. Heald, '98; H. S. Paine, '98, and C. T. Westcott, '98.

Mandolin Club.—Scott McLanahan, '96, Pennsylvania, leader. Mandolins—D. Conover, '96; J. H. Scheide, '96; S. McLanahan, '96; R. R. Miller, '97; B. H. Thompson, '97; C. B. Andrews, '98; C. L. McCoy, '98; H. T. Powell, '98, and J. H. De Coursey, '97. Violins—W. E. Hedges, '98, and A. Pomeroy, '99. Mandola—W. S. Roe, '99. Flute—C. I. Marvin, '96. Violoncello—Edwin Moore, '97. Cornet—F. B. McNish, '97. Guitars—F. T. Saussy, '96; L. B. Terry, '97; J. H. Matthews, '97; R. B. Thompson, '98; E. C. Heald, '98; H. S. Paine, '98, and C. T. Westcott, '98.

The college chess tournament, which has been going on during the past two months, is finished. E. B. Seymour, '98, was first man, with thirteen games to his credit and no defeat. Marston, '98, won twelve games and lost one. R. P. Elmer, '99, was third. A. H. Wells and Young, '99, each won ten games and lost three. In the play-off of the tie for third place, R. P. Elmer won, with A. R. Elmer second. The team which will represent Princeton in the intercollegiate tournament, to be held in New-York during the holidays, will be as follows: E. B. Seymour, '98, and Marston, '98, with R. P. Elmer, '99, as first substitute, and A. R. Elmer, '98, as second substitute. The games of the college tournament were closely contested, one in particular lasting for more than a hundred moves, and requiring eight hours' play. The tournament has been the most successful held in the history of the organization, and Princetonians, therefore, look for a good showing on the part of their representatives in the intercollegiate contest.

The Princeton Graduate Club is a new organization, which has taken definite shape recently. On Thursday night a permanent organization was effected by the election of A. H. Barr, Princeton, '98; T. S. '90, President of the club; R. L. Zabriskie, Princeton, '95, Electrical School, '97, Treasurer, and Foster, T. S., '98, Secretary. An Executive Committee was also elected, and delegates appointed to attend the convention of graduate students at Philadelphia during the holidays.

Edgar Allen Poe, '91, well known to all Princetonians as the son of the Princeton's best athletes of recent years, and Captain of the championship football eleven of 1889, was married on Tuesday night to Miss Annye Thornton McCaye, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert T. McCaye of Baltimore. The wedding took place at the home of the bride's parents, 1,604 Park Place, Baltimore, Md., and a reception followed the ceremony. Edwin A. S. Lewis, '91, of Hoboken, N. J., who was Mr. Poe's roommate at Princeton, was best man, and Miss Violet De Vries was maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Maud Donaldson, Miss Laura Dee, Miss Davidson, Miss Hunter Rantel, and Miss Mary De Vries. Mr. Poe is now associated with his father, the Hon. John P. Poe, '54, in the practice of law at Baltimore.

It has been definitely settled that Princeton and Harvard will meet in annual debate at Cambridge on Friday, March 13. Harvard has the choice of a question and Princeton the choice of sides. The question submitted by the Harvard committee is, "Resolved, That Congress should take immediate steps toward the completed retirement of all the legal-tender notes." Princeton's committee has not yet decided which side it will defend. Each side will have three first speeches, and contrary to former custom, three rebuttals. Heretofore two rebuttals only were allowed, but Princeton has always striven for three. Harvard will submit a list of gentlemen to act as judges from which Princeton will choose three.

The Princeton Civil Service Reform Club has been one of the delegates chosen to attend the National Civil Service Reform League, which is to be held at Washington, and will be addressed by Carl Schurz during the next term.

At the last competition for places on the '94 Memorial Debate Stage the following eight men were successful: C. E. Meyer, '96, of Fort Plain, N. Y.; W. H. Edson, '96, Sinclairville, N. Y.; H. N. Crosby, '96, Wrightston, N. Y.; H. J. Westwood, '96, Buffalo, N. Y.; M. Odell, '97, Baldwinsville, N. Y.; L. Dixon, '96, New-Orleans, La.; Frank P. Ufford, '96, Barton, Vt.; E. P. Aldrich, '97, Brooklyn, N. Y. From the eight men who will debate on Jan. 10 will be chosen the three Cornell representatives who will debate against the University of Pennsylvania on Feb. 21. Pensylvania has chosen the affirmative of the question, "Resolved, That the United States Government should establish and maintain a public institution as a National university at Washington, D. C."

Last week a large number of students in civil engineering accompanied Director Fuertes to Albany to survey the location for civil engineer on the proposed work of enlarging the Erie Canal. The work will require an expenditure of over nine millions dollars, if carried out according to the vote of the recent election, and will afford employment for a great many engineers, a large percentage of whom will probably be Cornell graduates.

The General Faculty decided at its last meeting that students who, in any of the courses of instruction controlled by the executive committee of the Choral Union, should receive one hour's credit in university work. The trustees have also appropriated $250 from the fund to be used in the purchase of books for the union. This is along the line of a general movement to gradually establish a school of music at Cornell.

The sophomores have decided to hold their cotillion in the Lyceum Opera House on the evening of Feb. 5. Mr. W. J. Childs of Utica, N. Y., has been chosen leader of the cotillion, with Edmund Wells of Albany, and D. P. Williams of Terre Haute, Ind., as assistants.

The most important lecture of the year was given on Wednesday evening by ex-President Andrew D. White, '53, on the subject "The Value of Diplomatic Service of the United States." The subject was one upon which Dr. White was especially fitted to speak, and he was greeted by one of the largest audiences which have ever gathered to hear a regular lecture. In early manhood Dr. White was attached to the American Legation at St. Petersburg. In 1879 he was a member of the United States Commission to San Domingo. From 1879 to 1883 he was United States Minister to Germany and during the Administration of President Harrison and part of the present Administration he was Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia.

DEBATERS AT COLUMBIA.

Unable to Arrange a Contest with Cornell or Pennsylvania This Year.

Columbia College students have of late been devoting a great deal of their attention to their two rival literary societies, Barnard and the Philolexian. They have been buoyed up by the hope that the Presidents of these organizations could arrange to hold an intercollegiate debate with Cornell and Pennsylvania. President Brodt of the Debating Union has written to both of these universities and has received somewhat similar replies from them. The Pennsylvanians said that, although they should like very much to meet Columbia in debate, their representatives were too much engaged with their preparation for the Cornell contest to take on any more work. Cornell wrote that they had already fixed their plans for this year's literary work, and that they could hardly change them at this late date. Their Pennsylvania debate would likewise preclude all possibility of meeting the New-York boys, they said.

However, they both thought that next year a league of the three colleges could easily be arranged and then the Columbia orators could have a chance to test their ability. In lieu of the Cornell and Pennsylvania meeting it has been proposed that the New-York University be challenged, but this plan, for some unknown reason, does not seem to be favored by the students.

The Philolexian Society has won both of the debates in the annual Fall series with the Barnard Association. The subject for discussion at the last meeting was: "Resolved, That the United States should own and operate all railroads controlled by inter-State commerce laws." Messrs. Hellman, '99; Burke, '98, and Wheaton, '97, argued on the affirmative for the Philolexian, and Messrs. Rogers, '99, Pomeroy, '98, and Marvin, '97, upheld the other side in Barnard's interests. The Judges were Frank H. Dodd, Lester W. Clark, and Dr. Henry Y. Taylor.

J. Perry Worden, '86, lectured Tuesday evening to the Philolexian Society and its guests on "Weimar; the Home and Haunts of Goethe and Schiller."

This is Columbia's gala week, socially. On Wednesday and Thursday nights the sophomores will hold their annual "show" at the Carnegie Lyceum, and on Friday night the juniors will hold their ball in the college library. The sophomores will produce "A Groom and His Groom," a one-act comedy, and "A Living Statue," a one-act farce. The Banjo, Glee, and Mandolin Clubs will give selections between the acts. Among the patronesses are Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, and Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard.

Just at this season of the year the freshmen usually hold their banquet. Custom dictates that the sophomores should try to learn the date and place of the feast, break up the dinner, and then go to bed, fill themselves with the edibles provided by the "freshies." As yet the '96 men have not banqueted, but they have made all their arrangements, and they simple say, "Woe be unto the 'soph' who tries to interfere!"

The Christmas vacation will begin on Friday, Dec. 20, and continue until Monday, Jan. 6. During this period the Glee, Mandolin, and Banjo Clubs will make short tours throughout the surrounding country, giving concerts at all the chief towns.

GREEK LETTER SOCIETY'S DANCE.

Opening Reception of the Zeta Psi of Rutgers a Great Success.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Dec. 15.—The Chi Psi Chapter will give a dance the evening of Jan. 24, and one will be given Jan. 17 by the Delta Upsilons.

The opening dance and reception of the Delta Chapter of the Zeta Psi Fraternity, which yearly marks the opening of the social season of Rutgers, was a success. Besides those from this city who attended, there were people from New-York, Newark, Elizabeth, and other places. The patronesses were Mrs. W. R. Duryea, Mrs. J. L. Duryea, Mrs. J. B. Kirkpatrick, and Mrs. John Waldron.

The indoor meet held last Winter was a great success, and steps are being taken to hold one this season. The benefit of Winter training for those who do athletic work in the Spring and Fall cannot be overestimated.

Complaint is made that some of the recitation rooms are poorly ventilated. Complaints of headaches after recitations because of the condition of the rooms are frequent.

While it is true that members of the Dutch Church were the founders of Rutgers (then Queen's) College, yet it is an interesting fact that members of the Church of England co-operated in the work. Among the Trustees appointed by the Church were Sir William Johnson, Philip French, and Philip and Robert Livingston. Mr. French was one of the incorporators of Christ Church parish of this city, and one of its Vestrymen from 1761 to 1798. Among other Trustees were the Rev. Dr. Beach, for many years rector of Christ Church; Gen. Anthony W. White of Revolutionary fame, and Robert Morris, Chief Justice of New-Jersey 1777-9, both of whose bodies lie in Christ Churchyard. Later on were Robert Boggs, William P. Deane, and William H. Leupp, the two latter having been Secretaries of the Board of Trustees. Gov. Newell and Courland Parker, both members of the Episcopal Church, were alumni and Trustees of the college. Bishop Croes took charge of the grammar school and also became rector of Christ Church in 1801, and two of his sons took their degrees at Queen's. The Rev. Dr. John Ogilby, who was closely connected with Christ Church, was Professor of Latin and Greek in Rutgers, and afterward was a professor in the Episcopal General Theological Seminary in New-York. The present Dean of that seminary is a Rutgers man of the class of '46. It is also a fact that all the rectors of Christ Church have had sons educated at Rutgers. Dr. Beach had a son in the class of '29, and a grandson in that of '41. The late Dr. Stubbs had sons in the classes of '61, '66, '76, and '78. The cordial spirit existing for so many years between Christ Church and the college continues unabated.

Reviewing for examinations has been commenced by many of the classes, and there is the usual surprise over the amount of knowledge it is possible to receive—and to forget. Some of the boys will have to do a lot of cramming.

Rutgers College Glee, Mandolin, and Guitar Clubs gave a concert at the Second Presbyterian Church, Princeton, Monday night. The entertainment was under the auspices of the Evelyn College girls, and a complimentary dance was afterward tendered by them to the visiting collegians. In the audience were a number of Princeton students, who showed their appreciation by applauding the good things on the programme and otherwise showed their good-fellowship.

HONOR SYSTEM AT UNION.

Students Desire Its Adoption as a Means of Preventing Cribbing.

SCHENECTADY, Dec. 15.—Regular recitations of the Fall term came to an end Friday, and next week will be devoted to examinations, during which chapel attendance will not be required.

There has been considerable discussion of the "honor" system for preventing cribbing at examinations. The Philomathean Society debated the benefits to be derived from adopting the system as used at Princeton, and, while the members disagreed on details, the general sentiment was that some method should be adopted to prevent the evil of cribbing. Following this the Freshman class held a meeting Monday, Dec. 9, a resolution requesting the Faculty to put them on their honor during the coming examinations. The result is being awaited with much interest.

The Shakespeare Club has been reorganized. Matheson, Sands, Swann, and Hammer of the sophomore class being elected members. The new officers are: President—Pollock, '96; Vice President—Hotaling, '97; Secretary—Swann, '98; Treasurer—Hammer, '98; Chairman of Executive Committee—J. Wood, '96. There will be six meetings, five for lectures by members of the Faculty, and one for a study of "Henry VIII." Prof. Truax will lecture on "Methods of Studying Shakespearean Character"; Instructor Opdyke, on "Henry Irving's Exposition of Shakespeare"; Assistant Prof. Buck, on "Shakespeare"; Instructor Bennit, on "A Greek Play," and Instructor Edwards, on "A Sanskrit Play."

The annual sophomore soirée, the leading society event of the year, will be given Friday, Feb. 14, in Nott Memorial Hall. The committee is as follows: From Chi Psi, '97, C. H. Brown; Alpha Delta Phi, Sheehan; Psi Upsilon, C. Vrooman; Kappa Alpha, Haviland; Sigma Phi, P. B. Yates; Delta Upsilon, Avery; Beta Theta Pi, Jones; Phi Gamma Delta, Allen; Phi Delta Theta, Griffith; Delta Phi, Haggart; neutral, Earls.

The third junior hop was given Friday evening in Nott Memorial Hall, and was well attended.

The Concordiensis has issued a Christmas number, with an article on the personnel of the football team, and a fine cut of the team and substitutes.

FAGGING AT ANNAPOLIS.

How Cadets in Upper Classes Get Help from the "Plebs."

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Dec. 15.—The ingenious upper classmen have invented a profitable sort of fagging. One of the lessons assigned recently to one of the upper classes was to give, in writing, those parts of the Constitution of the United States that referred to civilians and those that referred to the navy. The questions were turned over to the "plebs" to work out, which they cheerfully did, and, smiling at the device that saved the upper classmen a solid bit of work, handed in their "compositions" with a docility becoming to subordinates obeying the orders of their "superior officers."

The gymnasium now is in the full tide of use. Some of the cadets are experts, and Lent may be enlivened with a tournament. The track is also in use, and cadets are training for the Spring meet.

The improvements at the academy proposed by Commodore Matthews's board are crying necessities. The cadets lose valuable time in going from one end of the grounds to the other to recite and to take parade grounds. A central building for their use would obviate many difficulties now in the plan of the academy, which was a haphazard affair from the beginning.

Steam was turned off the cadets' quarters every night at 10 o'clock, unless the thermometer registers below 20°.

Applicants for a City College Chair.

There are many applicants for the Chair of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy in the City College, but few of them have the necessary experience in teaching. This department includes not only the subjects of psychology and ethics, but constitutional law, international law, political economy, and logic. Several of the applicants seem to have lost sight of this fact, and thought the chair was only in moral philosophy.

President Webb, having been ill for the last month, has been unable to hold a meeting of the committee, and, therefore, the decision as to the candidates has been delayed. It will not b definitely decided until about Jan. 10.

Three of the Board of Regents' Inspectors were present at the session of the college last week, and made a thorough study of the courses and the teaching. As a result, the President has received a letter from the board stating that after a thorough investigation by the Inspectors, they have registered the completion of their freshman year for law certificates, and for medical, dental, and veterinary student certificates up through July 31, 1895, from the completion of the sophomore year must be required. The certificate of graduation will hereafter be accepted as entitling the holder to an allowance of one year in term or study for admission to the bar.

The joint debate of the Phrenocosmian and Clionian Literary Societies will take place Friday evening, at Chickering Hall. The subject is: "Resolved, That trusts in their economic and political aspects are beneficial rather than detrimental to the best interests of the people." The affirmative side is held by Messrs. M. L. Hippe, '96, and F. Schved, '97, of Clionia; the negative side by Messrs. A. Strobel, '96, and M. Arnstein, '97, of the Phrenocosmian Society.

F. R. Coudert, Commissioner Strauss, and Mr. Hubbel will act as judges. Professors of the college, and the Glee Club will furnish the music.

The Glee Club has quite a number of dates during the next two months. They expect to go out of town the first part of February, and Mr. Dearborn has been elected manager of the club.

The New-York section of the American Chemical Society will meet hereafter every Friday evening in the chemical lecture room of the college. At the first meeting last Friday, a number were present, among whom were representatives from Yale, Rutgers, Columbia, Stevens, and New-York University.

Three papers were read: one by P. R. Moale, on "A Brief History of Naphthalene"; another by T. B. Osborne, on "Vegetable Proteida," and a third by J. H. Wainwright, on "Determination of Soft Fats in Artificial Mixtures of Vegetable and Animal Fats."

Colors of Wells Freshmen.

AURORA, N. Y., Dec. 15.—Prof. F. K. Sanders, Ph. D., gave a stereopticon lecture on "Early Babylonian History," a week ago yesterday, before the Wells College students. Prof. Sanders also conducted the Sunday evening song service, telling at that time something of Ceylon folk songs. Tuesday evening the class of '98 entertained the class of '97 informally in the senior parlor.

Miss M. Katherine Jones, Vice President of the Electoral Board of the College Settlement Association, gave a very interesting talk Wednesday evening on the Settlement work, especially as it is carried on in the three cities of New-York, Philadelphia, and Boston.

Founder's Day, Dec. 12, was observed as a holiday. At the morning chapel service, Mrs. Anna Adams Pfaff, '77, read an interesting paper, telling something of the founders of five of our Eastern colleges, Mount Holyoke, Smith, Wellesley, Vassar, and Wells. President Henry M. Booth of the Auburn Theological Seminary, delivered the Founder's Day address in the chapel Hall in the afternoon, taking as his subject, "Thoughts and Their Fruits." President Booth took, as his special theme, the determination of Mr. Wells to found a college which for the higher education of women, and its accomplishment in Wells College, as it is to-day, carrying his thought out, however, along broader lines. There were seven musical numbers on the programme, among them a song by the Wells College Glee Club. The senior class appeared for the first time in caps and gowns.

The class of '99 entertained the class of '97 Thursday evening at a dancing party. The freshmen made this the occasion of the announcement of their colors, gold and brown, and their flower the yellow carnation. Their honorary member is Mr. De Lancing Zabriskie, one of the Board of Trustees of the college.

Vassar Girls in Drama.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 15.—The second hall play of the year at Vassar was given in Philalethean Hall Saturady evening. The committee in charge consisted of Miss R. F. Palmer, Chairman; Miss Sue Chamberlain, Miss Ann Hero, Miss Sarah Hartzell, Miss Vassie James, Miss Irene Patterson, and Miss Helen Haight. The play presented was "The Russian Honeymoon," and the following was the cast: Alexis Petrovitch, E. Lapham; Polisha, Miss Ward; Baroness Vladimir, Miss M. N. Sanders; Ivan, L. F. Collins; Micheline, Miss Thain; Koulikoff Dermetrovitch, L. Moore, and Osep, M. Hewitt.

Prof. Mary W. Whitney of the department of astronomy gave an illustrated lecture in the chapel Thursday afternoon on "Stages of Evolution from Nebula to Planet." The lecture was interesting, not only to the members of the astronomy class, but to the students whose elective course has not given them the privilege of work under Miss Whitney.

The Christmas vacation is somewhat longer than usual. It begins Friday, Dec. 20, at 11:30 A. M., and recitations begin again Thursday morning, Jan. 7. A number of the students will remain during the holidays. Informal entertainments will be given to make the vacation as pleasant as possible.

Three Plays by the Philomatheans.

The annual Christmas celebration of the Philomathean Literary Society, to be held Friday afternoon, is divided into three parts, consisting of three distinct plays.

The first, "Pyramus and Thisbe," from "The Midsummer Night's Dream," has the following cast: Miss F. Senier, Thisbe; Miss F. Jeroloman, Pyramus; Miss I. Kilpatrick, the Wall; Miss L. Struss, the Moon, and Miss A. Christianson, the Lion.

The second play, entitled "He that Will Not When He May," is pictured in Germany. Miss M. Donovan will take the part of Max von Rosenheim; Miss M. Schnepel, the Countess Dora von Lilienthal, and Miss L. Struss, the Innkeeper Struss.

The last play, a comedietta of one act, is called "Woman's Wrongs." The various parts are: Harold Woodleaf, afterward disguised as Mr. Adolphus Buskin, Miss A. Wenstink; Margaret Woodleaf, his wife, Miss Zalda Weeks; Miss Percy, Harold's sister, a young widow, afterward disguised as Lady Zerula Buskin, Miss Mabel Towner; the maid, Miss Estelle Franklin.

The special feature of the day's exercises in the Alpha Beta Gamma Society will be the distribution of presents from a Christmas tree.

REALTY SALES TO-DAY.

The following sales of real estate at auction are set down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sales, four actions, Edmond Kelly, referee, as follows: Lot on south side of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, 194.46 feet west of Worth Avenue, 32.41 by 146.51 by 25.02 by 124.18. Due on judgment, $1,600; also, two lots on west side of Worth Avenue, beginning 158.01 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, each 25.02 by 119.28 by 25.03 by 119.28. Due on judgment on each, $1,460; also, frame stable, with lot, on west side of Worth Avenue, 208.65 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, 25.02 by 144.30 by 25.03 by 144.30. Due on judgment, $1,780.

By Strong & Ireland, receiver's sale, the property of the Don Enrique Mining Company, in Chihuahua, Mexico, including mines, ranches, reduction works, and houses and lots in Chihuahua.

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